

THE REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT
OF
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,
FOR
THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1861-62.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1863.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1861-62.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In accordance with the requirements of the Statutes of the Queen's College, Cork, and of the Act of Parliament founding the Queen's Colleges, I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Proceedings of that College, and of the condition of its several departments, during the past Academic Year, 1861-62.

1. EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE—NUMBERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The Matriculation Examinations were held as usual at the commencement of the Session, and subsequently as arranged by the College Council. The regulations prescribed for those and other College Examinations are given in the Prospectus for the Session hereto annexed, forming Appendix A.

At the close of those Examinations, 89 new Students were admitted as Matriculated Students of the First Year's Class, in addition to 21 Students who had previously matriculated, but from non-promotion or other causes, had arranged to resume the studies of the First Year. The total number of Matriculated Students in the First Year's Class for the Session 1861-62 was, therefore, 110.

In addition to those 110, there entered to proceed with the studies of the senior years, 101 Students who had passed the Sessional Examinations of the preceding year, and had been promoted in their several Faculties or Departments, in which such is required. The total number of Matriculated Students attending Queen's College, Cork, for the Academic Year 1861-62 was, consequently, 211.

In addition to those 211 Matriculated Students, 18 Non-Matriculated Students entered to attend the Lectures of special Profes-

sors. The total number of Students attending the College during the year 1861-62 was, therefore, 229.

The following table exhibits the collegiate standing of the above Students, and will serve to compare those numbers with the returns of the preceding Sessions:—

Courses of Study in order of Collegiate standing.		Session 1860-61.	Session 1861-62.
Matriculated Students	Course of First Year, . . .	86	110
	Course of Second Year, . . .	37	55
	Course of Third Year, . . .	21	20
	Course of Fourth Year, . . .	12	22
	Special Courses not for University Degrees, . . .	15	4
Total number of Matriculated Students, . . .		173	211
Non-Matriculated Students, . . .		30	18
Total number of Students, . . .		203	229

Indicating a satisfactory increase.

With reference to the several Faculties and Courses of study for Degrees or Diplomas, the Students attending Queen's College, Cork, in the Academic Session 1861-62, were classified as follows:—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Faculty of Arts, . . .	77	—	77
Faculty of Law, . . .	9	1	10
Faculty of Medicine, . . .	103	17	120
Course of Engineering, . . .	36	—	36
Course of Agriculture, . . .	1	—	1
Total, . . .	226	18	244
From which deduct, as attending more than one Faculty, . . .	15	—	15
Number of individuals as above, . . .	211	—	229

Of the number 15 who were attending more than one Faculty, there were in attendance on:—

Arts and Medicine, . . .	10
Arts and Law, . . .	5
Total, . . .	15

The respective ages of Matriculated Students are given in the following tables, arranged, 1st, as regards College standing, and 2nd, as to the Faculties or Courses attended:—

TABLE OF AGES BY STANDING.

CLASSES.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Un-known.	Total.
1st Year, . . .	1	9	17	28	17	10	12	14	2	110
2nd Year, . . .	—	—	12	8	12	9	10	4	—	55
3rd Year, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	9	—	20
4th Year, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	14	—	22
Special, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Totals, . . .	1	9	29	37	33	28	28	44	2	211

TABLE OF AGES BY FACULTIES.

FACULTIES.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Un- known.	Total.
Arts, . . .	-	4	11	21	13	9	8	11	-	77
Law, . . .	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	2	-	9
Medicine, . . .	-	1	9	12	13	16	22	27	1	103
Engineering, . . .	1	3	9	6	4	5	4	3	1	36
Agriculture, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	1	8	29	42	34	32	35	43	2	216

Including the 15 duplicates as above.

The ages of the 89 Students who entered Queen's College, Cork, for the first time, in the Session 1861-62, were as follows:—

14 Years, . . .	1	16 Years, . . .	14	Unknown, . . .	2
15 Years, . . .	8	19 Years, . . .	8	Total, . . .	89
16 Years, . . .	15	20 Years, . . .	9		
17 Years, . . .	18	21 Years, . . .	14		

Of the 211 Matriculated Students, 10 interrupted their studies before the termination of the Session.

2. COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND SESSIONAL PROMOTION OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

The several Examinations for Scholarships and for Sessional promotion, were held as prescribed by the College Council, with the following results:—

Of the 7 Senior Scholarships in the Faculty of Arts, 6 were awarded.

Of the 30 Junior Scholarships in the Faculty of Arts, 19 were awarded.

Of the 2 Senior and 6 Junior Scholarships in the Faculty of Medicine, 7 were awarded.

Of the Senior and 3 Junior Scholarships in the Faculty of Law, all were awarded.

Of the 6 Scholarships in the Courses of Engineering and Agriculture, 2 were awarded.

Those Examinations were conducted, as usual, principally by printed papers, but also partly, in some cases, *viva voce*. The subjects of the Examinations are prescribed in the Prospectus, Appendix A, and a selection of the principal Examination Papers is given, forming Appendix B.

At the Examinations for Class Promotions and Prizes held at the termination of the Session, the following were the results:—

In the Faculty of Arts, of 44 Students of the first year, 27 were promoted to second year's rank.

Of 16 Students of the second year, 14 were promoted to third year's rank.

Of 6 Students of the third, 5 were promoted to fourth year's rank, and were recommended for Examination for the Degree of A.B.

The 7 Students of the fourth year, were all recommended to be examined for the Degree of A.M.

In the Faculty of Law, of the 9 Students, 6 were promoted to their Senior Classes respectively, and 1 recommended for Examination for the Degree.

In the Department of Engineering, of 36 Students, 23 were promoted to their Senior Classes respectively, and 9 were recommended to be examined for the Degree.

No collegiate promotion takes place in the Faculty of Medicine, such students only being examined who compete for Scholarships or Prizes; neither are those Students examined who attend only special classes. The following table exhibits the general results:—

	Promoted.	Not Promoted.	Total.
Faculty of Arts, ...	45	31	77
Faculty of Law, ...	6	3	9
Course of Engineering and Agriculture, ... }	24	13	37
Faculty of Medicine, where no promotion takes place, .			105
Total, ...			226

The proportion of Students promoted does not differ materially from that of the preceding year, and may be considered satisfactory as compared with the high standard of proficiency established by the Professors and the College Council. Prizes were awarded to those Students who most distinguished themselves in the several subjects. A selection of the Examination Papers is given herewith, forming Appendix C, and a list of the Students on whom Sessional Prizes were conferred, is given in Appendix D.

3. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The special subjects of the courses of instruction given by the several Professors, the number of Students attending each class, and the number of Lectures delivered by each Professor, will be found in the following table:—

Subjects of Course.	Number of Lectures weekly.	Number of Lectures in Course.	Number of Students attending
Greek Language, ...	9	Roll burned.*	54
Latin Language, ...	9	Roll burned.	69
English Language, ...	3	40	42
English Literature, ...	3	54	5
History, ...	3	50	3
French Language, ...	5	230	101
Celtic Languages, ...	3	60	3
Mathematics, ...	6	Roll burned.	70
Natural Philosophy, ...	12	242	72
Chemistry, ...	3	68	72
Practical Chemistry, ...	3	45	29
Natural History, ...	3	68	43
Geology and Mineralogy, . .	3	73	49
Logic, ...	3	37	16
Metaphysics, ...	3	51	16
Civil Engineering, ...	12	Roll burned.	35
Agriculture, ...	3	—	1
Anatomy and Physiology, . .	5	112	60
Practical Anatomy, ...	5	110	63
Practice of Surgery, ...	3	60	27

* This alludes to the fact of the burning of the west wing of Queen's College, Cork, on the 13th May, 1862, to which subsequent reference is made.

Subjects of Course.	Number of Lectures weekly.	Number of Lectures in Course.	Number of Students attending.
Practice of Medicine, ...	3	83	22
Midwifery, ...	3	58	25
Materia Medica, ...	3	61	37
Medical Jurisprudence, ...	3	36	14
English Law, ...	3	48	8
Jurisprudence, ...	3	48	8
Political Economy, ...	3	24	4

Those courses of instruction were all delivered by the several Professors, with the same zeal and ability which I have noticed in former Reports. The diligence and progress of the Students were also found to be very satisfactory. Further details as to those courses, and as to the several Professorial departments, will be found in the special Report of the Professors annexed, forming Appendix E.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, HONORS AND DEGREES CONFERRED.

Such Students as had suitably completed their Collegiate courses were recommended to the Senate of the Queen's University to be examined for their respective Diplomas and Degrees. The names of those Students of Queen's College, Cork, who obtained Degrees or Diplomas at the University Examinations held in June and October, 1862, and also the names of such as obtained University Honors at those Examinations, are given in Appendix F.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, AND CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

At the College Examination for the Special Prizes founded to encourage proficiency in those branches of study concerned in the principal Civil Service Examinations, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Robert Orr, A.B.; the second and third prizes were not awarded.

The Resolution and Regulations of the College Council regarding the Special Prizes, and the Papers of Questions used at the Examination, are given in Appendix G.

At the Examination for admission to the Public Works Service of India, which was held in London in May and June, 1862, 3 former Students of Queen's College, Cork, were successful. Mr. F. O'Callaghan having obtained third place; Mr. Edward Mansfield, fifth place; and Mr. George Jones, tenth place. There having been but 10 appointments to be made.

PEEL EXHIBITIONS.

Through the beneficent energy and influence of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, considerable funds were collected during the past year, by means of a public subscription, for increasing the number and amount of the endowments available to Students in the Queen's Colleges. In this well-timed and well-merited assistance, the Students of the Queen's

College, Cork, in common with those of the other Queen's Colleges, have already begun to participate: an Exhibition in Arts, of value £60, having been conferred on Mr. Thomas Ryan, and an Exhibition in Engineering, of value £30, on Mr. William Quarry, at Examinations held in October, 1862.

The liberality and public spirit with which this new foundation was proposed and established, has been doubly gratifying to the friends of united education and liberal progress. On the one hand, it supplements in an important degree the very limited assistance afforded by the State to the Students of the Queen's Colleges, and as it also serves to connect, permanently, with those Institutions, the name of the illustrious statesman to whom their establishment was mainly due; a name identified in history with the principles upon which the true greatness of this Empire rests, enlightened industry, religious equality, freedom of commerce, and liberal education.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

The alterations and additions made in those Departments during the past year do not require any special remark, except as regards the results of the fire at the College, referred to in a subsequent part of this Report. Details as to the numbers and kinds of books and specimens obtained, and the progress made in classification and arrangement, will be found in the Reports of the Curator of the Museum and of the Librarian, which are annexed, forming Appendix H, Nos. 1 and 2.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLLEGE.

I have the honour to append copies of the several accounts furnished by the Bursar, showing the appropriation of the College Endowment, and also the mode of distribution of the Parliamentary Grant of £1,600 among the several departments of the College, forming Appendix I.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS.

The conduct of the Students of Queen's College, Cork, during the Session 1861-62, has been highly satisfactory to the authorities. But one case of breach of College discipline came before the Council, during the year. It was but of a trivial character, and was suitably punished by a small pecuniary fine. The Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and the Return of Punishments from the Registrar, will be found in Appendix K, Nos. 1 and 2.

In reference to the religious and moral conduct of the Students, I have the honour to annex the Reports of the several Deans of Residences, viz.:—Rev. Mr. Webster for the Students of the Established Church, the Rev. Mr. Tracy for Students of the Wesleyan Communion, Rev. Dr. Magill for Students of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Whitelegge for Students of the Non-Subscribing Presbyterian body. With regard to Students of

the Roman Catholic Church, I beg to refer to the statements contained in my Report for the Session 1860-61, and to Rev. Mr. O'Connor's Reports therein quoted: the conduct of the Roman Catholic Students during the past Session, having fully sustained the high character already so frequently awarded to them. The above Reports form Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Appendix K.

In regard to the numerical proportion of the several religious bodies among the Students, I beg to report, that of the 229 Students who were enrolled in Queen's College, Cork, for the Session 1861-62, there were—

Religion.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Per cent.
Roman Catholic, . . .	91	7	98	42.9
Church of England, . .	102	9	111	48.4
Presbyterian, . . .	7	—	7	3.0
Wesleyans, . . .	7	—	7	3.0
Independents, . . .	—	2	2	0.9
Society of Friends, . .	2	—	2	0.9
Unitarians, . . .	2	—	2	0.9
Totals, . . .	211	18	229	100.0

It may be of interest, for comparison, to state here, the similar numbers of the Students who have entered the Queen's College, Cork, for the Session now current, 1862-63, up to present date, January 13, 1863, they are—

Religion.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Per cent.
Roman Catholic, . . .	83	9	92	39.6
Church of England, . .	113	6	119	51.1
Presbyterian, . . .	6	—	6	2.6
Wesleyans, . . .	10	—	10	4.3
Independents, . . .	—	2	2	0.8
Society of Friends, . .	2	—	2	0.8
Unitarians, . . .	1	1	2	0.8
Totals, . . .	215	18	233	100.0

And for the three Sessions of 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63, the number of Students, and the proportions of religions, have been—

Religion.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Roman Catholic, . . .	97	98	92
Church of England, . .	92	111	119
Presbyterian, . . .	2	7	6
Wesleyans, . . .	8	8	10
Independents, . . .	1	1	2
Society of Friends, . .	2	2	2
Unitarians, . . .	1	2	2
Totals, . . .	203	239	233

BURNING OF THE WEST WING OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

I regret to have to report, that on the morning of Thursday, 13th May, 1862, at about six o'clock, the west wing of Queen's College, Cork, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding all the efforts made, the conflagration could not be extinguished

until the roof, wood-work, and much of the contents of that part of the building, had been destroyed. Fortunately the flames were arrested by the massive masonry of the gate-tower, and the fire was thereby entirely limited to the west wing. The Library and Natural History Museum were thus perfectly safe, with the exception of some books, maps, and specimens which happened to be, at the time, in use in the Lecture-rooms, which were burned. The principal losses, besides the injury to the building, were the *Materia Medica*, Pathological, Surgical, and Midwifery Museums entirely destroyed, as also the collections of instruments, models, and drawings belonging to the Engineering School. The valuable collection of Electro-type copies of Classical Gems and Coins, and a number of specimens of Classical and Mediæval Art, the purchase of which had been referred to in preceding Reports, were similarly lost. The valuable contents of the Chemical Laboratory and Museum, and of the collection of Physical and Mechanical apparatus were, however, fortunately removed from the burning building with but very trifling injury.

Some private property belonging to Professors and Students, which happened to be in that part of the College at the time, was also lost.

The estimate of the Collegiate and private property lost, independent of the injury of the building and fittings in charge of the Board of Works, which was submitted to the Governmental authorities soon after the fire, is given in Appendix L, No. 1, and my official Report of the occurrence, is also given in that Appendix, No. 2.

From the evidence obtained by the College Council immediately after the occurrence, there appears to be little doubt but that the building was intentionally set on fire. No means has, however, been as yet found of discovering the guilty individual.

I am glad, however, to be able to add, that owing to the untiring zeal of the Professors, and to the active co-operation of the Board of Works, such arrangements were carried out during the recess for the restoration of certain parts of the building, and the temporary fitting up of others, as enabled the business of the College to be resumed at the proper time for the current Session, and the various classes to be opened by the Professors, with the greatest number of Students that has ever been in attendance on the Queen's College, Cork.

Signed,

ROBERT KANE,

President of Queen's College, Cork.

13th January, 1863.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.

GENERAL REGULATIONS of the COLLEGE.—LIST of OFFICERS.—PROGRAMME of COURSES for MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIP.—HOURS of LECTURES, &c.—SPECIAL COURSES for COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS and for the PUBLIC SERVICE, &c.

General Regulations of College, &c.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—Session 1861–62.

President—SIR ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.B.L.A.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Professors.

<i>The Greek Language,</i>	JOHN RYALL, LL.D.
<i>The Latin Language,</i>	BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M.
<i>History and English Literature,</i>	WILLIAM RUSBYON, A.M.
<i>Modern Languages,</i>	RAYMOND DE VERMIGOUR, D. ES. L.
<i>Celtic Languages,</i>	OWEN CONNELLAN, ESQ.
<i>Logic and Metaphysics,</i>	GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.
<i>Mathematics,</i>	GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L., OXON., F.R.S.
<i>Natural Philosophy,</i>	J. ENGLAND, A.M.
<i>Chemistry,</i>	JOHN BLYTH, M.D.
<i>Natural History,</i>	JOSEPH REAT GREENE, A.B.
<i>Geology and Mineralogy,</i>	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.
<i>Engineering,</i>	ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.
<i>Agriculture,</i>	EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.
<i>Anatomy and Physiology,</i>	J. HENRY CORBETT, M.D., L.E.C.S.I.
<i>Practice of Medicine,</i>	DENIS C. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.D.
<i>Practice of Surgery,</i>	DENIS B. BULLEN, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica,</i>	PURCELL O'LEARY, D. ES. L., A.M., M.D., F.R.S.
<i>Midwifery,</i>	JOSHUA R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D.
<i>English Law,</i>	MICHAEL BARRY, M.B.L.A.
<i>Jurisprudence and Political Economy,</i>	RICHARD HOMER MILLIS, A.M.

Officers.

<i>Curator of Museum,</i>	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.G.S., F.R.S.S.E. & L.
<i>Registrar,</i>	ROBERT JOHN KENNY, ESQ.
<i>Bursar,</i>	EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, ESQ.
<i>Librarian,</i>	MATTHIAS O'KEEFE, A.M., M.D.

The College Session, 1861–62.

The *First Term* will commence on the 15th of October, 1861, and end on the 21st of December.

The *Second Term* will commence on the 7th of January, 1862, and end on the 12th of April.*

The *Third Term* will commence on the 28th of April, 1862, and end with the Session, on the 14th of June.

* The Easter recess for the Medical Faculty will commence on the Tuesday before Easter, and end on Easter Monday.

Appendix A.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

SUBJECTS OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

For the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Greek:

Grammar.

Any one of the following Authors, which the Candidate may select:—

Homer—*Iliad*, Books I. and II.*Xenophon*—*Anabasis*, Books I. and II.*Lucian*—Walker's Selections.

Latin:

Any one of the following Authors, which the Candidate may select:—

Virgil—*Æneid*, Books I. and II.*Sallust*—*Conspiracy of Catiline*.Re-translation into Latin of short sentences from *Cæsar's Gallic War*, Book I.

English:

Grammar—

(1.) The principles of Etymology and Orthography.

(2.) The leading Rules of Syntax.

Composition, and writing from dictation.

Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander the Great.

Outlines of Roman History to the accession of Augustus.

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mathematics:

Arithmetic—Principles of Notation. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Definition of the terms, Ratio and Proportion. The Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications, including Simple Interest.*Algebra*—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index. Calculation of the values of Algebraical Expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.*Euclid*—Book I., with the definitions and axioms.*For the Department of Civil Engineering.*

The outlines of Modern Geography; Grammar.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Principles of Notation, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the reasons of the different rules. Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications; Extraction of the Square Root, both of whole numbers and decimals.*Algebra*—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index, calculation of the value of Algebraic expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.*Euclid*—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with the definitions of Book V.*For the Department of Agriculture.*

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

First Four Rules of Arithmetic. Proportion. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Extraction of the Square Root.

Modern Geography.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Persons intending to become *Matriculated Students* of the College, in any of the Faculties or Departments of Faculty, are required to pass the Matriculation Examination, whereby they are declared competent to pursue the course of study

prescribed to Students in that Faculty or Department of Faculty, and, on completing this course, are entitled to become Candidates for the Degrees or Diplomas granted by the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Examinations for the MATRICULATION of Students in the several Faculties and Departments of Faculty, will commence at Ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 15th of October, 1861.

Appendix.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, and to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which they propose to Matriculate, at least three days before the commencement of the Matriculation Examinations.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay to the Bursar of the College the *Matriculation and College Fees* for the year, amounting together to 10s. for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. These fees will be returned to such Candidates as may fail in passing the Matriculation Examination.

After passing the Matriculation Examination, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, each Student of the Literary and Science Divisions of the Faculty of Arts is required to pay the Bursar of the College the sum of £4 15s., being a moiety of the *Class Fees* for the Session. The remaining moiety will be required on or before the 10th of December, 1861.

Students of the Faculties of Medicine and Law, and of the Departments of Engineering and Agriculture in the Faculty of Arts, are required to pay on Matriculation, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, the whole of the Fees of the Classes for which they enter. See Table of Class Fees.

Junior Scholars are exempt from the payment of more than one moiety of the *Class Fees* for the Session.

In order to encourage the study of French by Candidates for Matriculation, a prize of £5 will be offered for competition in that language, to such Students as shall have passed the Matriculation Examination for the Session 1861-62.

Matriculated Students are required to wear an academic dress.

In May and June are held General Examinations in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and a sum of One Hundred Pounds is awarded in Prizes to the most distinguished Students.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, are permitted, on passing the prescribed Examinations, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year; provided they shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University or College of a University.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Gentlemen who do not propose, or are not prepared, to Matriculate, but who wish to avail themselves, in other respects, of the advantages offered by the College, are permitted to attend the Professors' Lectures, without passing any of the Examinations, on paying to the Bursar the regulated College and Class Fees, amounting generally to £2 5s. for each course; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They are, however, entitled to the use of the Library, on subscribing the Library Regulations, and paying a fee of 15s. for each Session; and the Professors are authorized to recommend to the Council to grant Certificates of Honour to the most distinguished of them in their respective Classes.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the new arrangements for the East India Civil Service; according to which Writeships are open to competition at Examinations prescribed by the Board of Control. The course of Lectures in the Queen's College, Cork, are well adapted to prepare Candidates

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Composition,	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	1,000

	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece,	750
" " " Rome,	750
" " " France,	375
" " " Germany,	375
" " " Italy,	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,350
Natural Science—that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy.	500
* * No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences—that is, Logic, Mental, and Moral Philosophy,	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature,	500
Arabic Language and Literature.	500
	7,375

The Library and Museum are open, under certain regulations, to all the Students.

LECTURES

The Lectures of the several Professors in this Faculty will commence on Monday, the 28th of October, 1881, except those on the "English Language" and on "Logic," which will not be delivered until the commencement of the Second Term.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Thursday, the 17th of October.* The College Council are empowered to confer, at these Examinations, Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each, and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of £15 each—and if competent Candidates present themselves, these Scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving. The Scholarships are tenable for one year only; but the Scholars of each year are, at its expiration, eligible to become Candidates for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. A Scholarship, however, of the same year in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

The Scholarships of the first year are open to all Students of the respective Faculties who have passed the Matriculation Examination. Those of the second, third, and fourth years are open to all Students who have passed the Examination in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

* See Programme of Scholarship Examinations.

tions, and attended the Lectures prescribed in the preceding part of their Course *Appendix.*
of Study.

If any Student be placed, at the Examination for Junior Literary and Science Scholarships, first on both the lists of Candidates, he will be entitled to a Scholarship of each Division; but in no other case will the same Student be permitted to hold two Scholarships.

No Student is entitled to become a Candidate for a Scholarship until he shall have paid the COLLEGE AND CLASS FEES for the current Session. To be paid on or before the day previous to the Examination.

The Scholarship endowment is paid by Quarterly Instalments, and its tenure is dependent on the Scholar's performance (so far as required by the Council) of the duties prescribed by the Statutes. These duties are to take charge of the Class-Rolls, to Register the attendance of the Students, to assist the Professors, &c.

If the Scholar be not obedient to the orders of the Council, be removed from the College, or, by non-attendance on Lectures, fail to keep the terms required for promotion, he forfeits his Scholarship.

The Scholar in the Faculty of Medicine must attend during the year of his appointment the classes recommended for his year of study in the order of the following Curriculum:—

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
French and German.
Natural Philosophy.
Zoology and Botany.

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.
Practical Chemistry.

THIRD YEAR.

Surgery.
Midwifery.
Practical Anatomy.
Clinical Surgery.

FOURTH YEAR.

Practice of Medicine.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Clinical Medicine.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer.—The Iliad, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI.
Euripides.—The Medes.
Herodotus.—The Second Book.
Xenophon.—The Anabasis, Books I., II., III.
Lucian.—Walker's Selections.
Greek Prose.—Re-translation of short sentences from English into Greek.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.—First Six Books of the *Æneid*, the *Georgics*.
Horace.—First Two Books of the Odes, the Satires, and the Epistles, Books I., II.
Cicero.—De Senectute, De Amicitia.
Sallust.—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar.—The Gallic War, Books V., VI.
Latin Prose.—Re-translation from English into Latin, of portions of Cicero.
N.B.—The Examination in Greek and Latin will be conducted partly *visu voce*, and partly by printed questions.

The English Language:

Original Essays on subjects proposed by the Examiner. The Principles of English Grammar. The Laws of Etymology and Orthography. Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

History and Geography:

Grecian History to the Death of Alexander the Great.
Roman History to the Accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Appendix.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Second Year.

The Greek Language :*

Homer—Iliad, Books XX. to XXIV. inclusive.

Herodotus—Book I.

Euripides—Orestes.

Plato—Crito.

Composition in prose and verse. Grecian History and Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language :

Virgil—Eclogues and Æneid.

Horace—Odes, Satires and Epistles.

Terence—Phormio.

Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.

De Oratore.

Juvenal—Satires, I, III., VIII.,

XIII., XIV.

Sallust—Jugurthine War.

Livy—Book IV.

Tacitus—Histories, Book I.

Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language :

History of English Literature. Period, 1558-1649. Text Book, Chambers

Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 36-311.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

The French Language :

Bossuet—Oraisons Funèbres.

La Fontaine—Fables.

Barthe—Histoire de la Littérature Française.

Translation from English into French.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Third Year.

The Greek Language :*

Homer—Odyssey, Books XII. to XVIII. inclusive.

Æschylus—Prometheus, Vinctus.

Plato—Apology.

Thucydides—Book I.

Composition in prose and verse. Grecian History and Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language :

Virgil—Eclogues, Georgics, and Æneid.

Horace—Odes, Satires, and Epistles.

Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.

Actiones Verriarum.

De Oratore.

Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.

Juvenal—Satires, I, III., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.

Livy—Book IV.

Tacitus—Annals, Book I.

Histories, Book I.

Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language :

History of English Literature. Period, 1558-1689. Text Book, Chambers'

Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 36-554.

Hallam's Middle Ages. Chapter I. and II.

Shakespeare's Macbeth and Hamlet.

The French Language :

Translation from English into French.

Questions on French Literature.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic :

Mensuration of rectilinear figures and of the circle.

Algebra :

The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations with one or more unknown

quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The nature of Logarithms.

* One passage will be set, not included in the specified portions of the authors.

Euclid:
Books I., II., III., and IV., with deductions.

Trigonometry:
Definitions of the Sine, Tangent, &c., of an angle. The easier analytical formulae. The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations. Nature and Use of the Tables.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Second Year.

The Higher Arithmetic:
Measurement, with formulae:
Algebra:

The Solution of Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Elimination. Theory and use of Logarithms. Theory of Equations. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry:
Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with deductions. Application of Algebra to Geometry.

Trigonometry:
The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations of the formulae. Theorems relating to single arcs. Theorems relating to the sums and differences of arcs. Application to heights and distances. Elements of Spherical Trigonometry.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Third Year.

Logic:
Scholastic Logic. The Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and Inferences, and the New Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Mathematics:
Algebra—Theory of Equations and Methods of Approximation. Elimination. Summation of series. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Scales of Notation, &c.

Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical, with Astronomical applications.
Analytical Geometry.

Differential Calculus, involving demonstrations of the rules for differentiating Algebraic, Circular, and Exponential Functions, founded upon a clear statement of the nature of Limits and Definition of a Differential coefficient. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima. Criteria of the same, with proofs. Equation of Tangent, Normal, Evolute, &c.
Integral Calculus, including more particularly Rational Fractions, Binomial Differentials, Areas of Curves, Rectification of Curves, Cubature of Solids of Revolution.

Mechanics:
Statics. Equilibrium of forces in the same place. Dynamics. Rectilinear Motion. Motion in a circle. Simple pendulum. Impact.

Optics:
Gassiot—Traité de Physique, Livre VII.

Astronomy:
Brinkley's Astronomy, omitting the Appendix.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:
Measurement:
Algebra:
Euclid:
Trigonometry:

} As for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mathematics:
The same as for Science Scholarships of the Second Year.

French:
Barthe—Histoire de la littérature Française.
Translation from English into French.

Appendix.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Preparation and Properties of the Chief Organic Substances—Metallurgical Operations—Mortars and Cements.

Geometrical Drawing:

Descriptive Geometry—Orthographic Projection—Isometric Projection—Perspective.

N.B.—A prize of £30 will be offered for competition, at the commencement of next Session, to Engineering Students who shall be proceeding with the Second Year's course under the Old Ordinance, and the successful Candidate for which shall be required to proceed with the studies of the Second Year, under that Ordinance. The examination for such prize to be in the subjects hitherto prescribed for the Scholarship of the Second Year, and subject to the same regulations.

Subjects of Examination for Agricultural Scholarships of the First Year.

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Involution and Evolution, Proportion and Interest, Mensuration.

Geography:

Outlines of Modern Geography.

Book-keeping:

Subjects of Examination for Agricultural Scholarships of the Second Year.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Chemical History of the Constituents of Soils, Plants and Manures, Chemical Problems of the Nutrition of Plants and Animals.

Natural Philosophy:

Principles of Statics and Dynamics—Hydraulics and Pneumatics—Applications to the Theory of Farm Operations, Buildings and Instruments.

Zoology and Botany:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding year.

Theory of Agriculture:

Principles of Nutrition, and Growth of Cultivated Plants—Agricultural Botany—Classification and Properties of Soils and Manures—Meteorology in relation to Agriculture.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Seven Senior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Arts will be conferred, by examination, on the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B. in the Queen's University, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz.:—One Scholarship in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History; One in Modern Languages, and Modern History; One in Mathematics; One in Natural Philosophy; One in Metaphysics and Economical Science; One in Chemistry; and One in Natural History.

Subjects of Examination for the Senior Scholarships in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.

The Greek Language:

Plato—The Protagoras.

Pindar—The Pythian Odes.

Together with the Subjects for the Honor Examination at the University.
Composition in Attic Prose and Iambic Verse.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—Horace.

Lucretius—Books V., VI.

Ovid—Fasti. Book I.

Persius.

Plautus—Captivi and Trinummus.

Terence—Phormio and Andria.

Cicero—De Oratore.

Tusculan Disputations.

Ad Atticum, Books III. to VI.

Actiones Verrinarum.

Livy—Books XXI. and XXIII.

Tacitus—The Histories.

Composition in Prose and Verse.

For Senior Scholarships in Modern Languages and History.

The French Language :

Cornuilles—*Le Cid* ; *Cinna*.
Mignet—*Histoire de la Révolution Française*.
Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Barthélemy Nieard.

The German Language :

National Literature, Von A. F. Vilmar.
Schiller's *Maria Stuart*.
Goethe's *Ephigenie*.
History—Hallam's *Middle Ages*.
Chap. II., Part 1, The Feudal System.
Chap. VIII., Part 1, Anglo-Saxon Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 2, The Anglo-Norman Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 3, The English Constitution.

The Italian Language :

Tasso—*Gerusalemme Liberata*—First Five Cantos.
Dante's *Inferno*—Italian Literature, published by Messrs. Chambers.
Translation from English into French, German, or Italian.

For the Senior Scholarships in Mathematics.

The subjects of previous Examinations (for which see page 17), with the following additions, viz. :

Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.
Differential Equations.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

Duhamel—*Mécanique*, Volume I.
Brinkley—*Elements of Astronomy*, including the Appendix.
Lloyd—*Treatise on Light and Vision*.

For the Senior Scholarship in Metaphysics and Economical Science.

The subjects discussed in the Lectures of the Professors, with the following additions :

Metaphysics :

Sir William Hamilton's *Philosophical Essays and Notes on Reid*,
Mill—*System of Logic*, Book III. to the end of Volume I.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy :

Principles of Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.

For Senior Scholarship in Chemistry.

Stoichiometry, and the general doctrines of Theoretical Chemistry :

The Laws of Combination—Atomic Theory—Relation between the Atomic Weight and the Volume of Bodies.
Relation between the external form and Chemical constitution of Bodies—Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Amorphism, Allotropy, Isomerism, Polymerism, Metamerism.
Atomic constitution of Compounds—Theories of Acids and Salts.
Determination of the equivalent of Bodies—Stoichiometrical calculations.

Inorganic Chemistry :

Preparation and Properties of the Chief Metallic and Non-Metallic Substances and their Compounds.
Metallurgy of Iron, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Tin, Mercury, Gold, Silver,

Organic Chemistry :

Principles of Organic Analysis—Determination of the formulae of Organic Compounds—Theories of Compound Radicals and Types—Doctrine of Substitution, Homologous Series, Conjugated Compounds.
Preparation and Properties of the Compounds of the Radicals, Cyanogen, Ferrocyanogen, Methyl, Formyl, Acetyl, Amyl.

For Senior Scholarship in Natural History.

The Lectures of the Professor.
Carpenter—*Principles of Comparative Physiology*.

Appendix.

COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are hereby required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts.
2. To have subsequently studied in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall extend over three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematics.

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following:—

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
Modern Continental Languages (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy. (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the third Session.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall pass two University Examinations—a Preliminary and a Degree Examination.

The Course for the Preliminary Examination shall include Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science. Students who have completed their second Session must pass this Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

If they seek to graduate with Honors, they may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any two of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Logic and History.
Logic and Political Economy.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Ex-

amination any group of the subjects from the following lists, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to be selected subjects be at least four:—

		Appendix A.	
		General Regulations of College, &c.	
English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

This Ordinance is binding on all Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts who have not completed the first year's Course. Students now in their second* or third Session shall proceed under the Ordinances hitherto in force.

3. *Course for the Degree of Master in Arts.*

Bachelors in Arts of one year's standing, may offer themselves for Examination for the Degree of Master in Arts, and may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any two of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Logic and History.
Logic and Political Economy.

This Ordinance supersedes former Ordinances prescribing the curriculum for the Degree of Master in Arts.

3. *Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.*

A Diploma conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall be granted to Candidates who comply with the following regulations:—

Candidates for this Diploma are hereby required:—

1. To have Matriculated in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall extend over two Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the Courses, except that on Logic, extend over one Term only, some other Course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same Course of Lectures a second time.

* Second year's Students may offer themselves for the University Examinations in conformity with the present Ordinance.

Appendix A.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Attendance on the Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, Candidates for the Diploma shall pass a University Examination in Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science; and in two other subjects selected from the annexed list, viz.:—

The Mathematical Sciences.
The Experimental Sciences.
The Natural Sciences.
Geometrical Drawing.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.
Anatomy and Physiology.
English Language and Literature.
The Modern Continental Languages.
Greek.
Latin.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the Course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the Courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.*

DIPLOMA IN ENGINEERING.

Each Candidate for the Diploma in Civil Engineering is hereby required—

1. To have been admitted a Matriculated Student of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering shall usually extend over Three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (First Course).
Chemistry.
Modern Languages.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (Second Course).
Experimental Physics.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, applied.
Mathematical Physics.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

* NOTE.—Degrees in Arts, conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland, are recognised by the University of Durham, by St. Bees' College, Whitehaven, and by St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, in the case of Theological Students preparing for Holy Orders in the Established Church.

Attendance on these Courses shall in all cases be understood to include passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the Catechetical parts of the Courses of the Lecture.

Engineering Students shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects shall be studied will also be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the First and Second Session is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendances upon these Courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

In order to obtain this Certificate, Students must have attended previously at least one Session in Arts, or one year in an Engineer's office. On making application to the Council, such Students will be allowed to present themselves, at the time of Matriculation, for examination in the subjects of any four of the eight Courses of Lectures of the first two years. On passing this Examination, they will be allowed to take rank at once as Students of the second year, and will then be required to attend those other four Courses of Lectures only, in the subjects of which they have not passed; but they will not be eligible for the Scholarship of that year.

The application to be admitted to this Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the first day of the Session, and must state what are the four subjects in which the Students propose to offer themselves for Examination, and must be accompanied by a Certificate of the required attendance of one or more years in Arts or an Engineer's Office.

On passing the Sessional Examinations in the subjects of these four Courses of Lectures which they shall have attended as Students of the second year, they will be promoted to the rank of Students of the third year; and, on completing the regular Course of that year, will be furnished with the Certificate required by the Senate of the University.

The University Examinations shall extend to all the subjects of the above Curriculum. French will, in all cases, be required.

Candidates may present themselves before the close of their Collegiate Course for Examination in any four or more of the following subjects, which they shall have previously studied, viz.:—Mathematics (First Course); Experimental Physics; Chemistry; Modern Languages; Geometrical Drawing (including Orthographic projection, Isometric projection, Descriptive Geometry, and Linear Perspective); Mathematics (Second Course); Mathematical Physics; Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography; Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.

The final Examination shall extend to all the subjects of the Engineering Course, in which the Candidate shall not have previously passed. English Composition will form a part of each University Examination.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, 1860; Students who shall have entered the Engineering Schools of the Colleges of Queen's University previously, may proceed either under the present Ordinance, or under that hitherto in force.

DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

Candidates for this Diploma are required to pass a Matriculation Examination (for which see page 12), and afterwards pursue the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Agriculture.

FIRST YEAR.				Three Terms.
Natural Philosophy,	.	.	.	Do.
Chemistry,	.	.	.	Do.
Principles of Zoology and Botany,	.	.	.	Do.
Theory of Agriculture,	.	.	.	

Appendix A.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

SECOND YEAR.

Minerology, Geology, and Physical Geography,	Three Terms.
Surveying, Mapping,	Do.
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	Do.
Practice of Agriculture, including Farm Finance and Accounts,	Do.

Students who shall have passed through the above Course, and also attended, during twelve months, the Practical Working of a Farm, under the direction of an Agriculturist approved by the College Council, will be admitted to Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture.

Students intending to qualify themselves for the Management of Estates, or Extensive Farms, are recommended to attend also Sessional Courses of Instruction in—

- 1st. The Law of Landlord and Tenant, and the Elements of Conveyancing.
- 2nd. Elements of Political Economy and Statistics, as applied to Agriculture and Farm Finance.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Dean—DENIS B. BULLEN, M.D.

LECTURES, &c.

The Medical Session will be opened on Monday, 28th October, 1861, and the Courses of Lectures will commence as under:—

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—Monday, 4th November, at One o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Tuesday, 5th November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Monday, 4th November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

MATERIA MEDICA—Tuesday, 5th November, at Two o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

MIDWIFERY—Monday, 4th November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

The Course of **PRACTICAL ANATOMY** will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. SHINKWIN, Demonstrator.

The Department will be opened for **DISSECTIONS** on the 15th October.

The **ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS** will commence on 4th November, and be continued daily at Twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

CHEMISTRY—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

MODERN LANGUAGES—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

A **SPECIAL PRACTICAL COURSE OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS** under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the First Year.

The Scholarships of the First year in the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded thus:—One to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First year in Arts, and one to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Literary Scholarships of the First year in Arts. Candidates for these Scholarships shall have previously declared themselves, and have Matriculated as Medical Students. It is left to their option for which of them they will compete.

* **NOTE**.—The 25th of November in each year, is the last day for entering for the Six Months' Courses of Lectures in the above Curriculum. All the Lectures are recognised by the Queen's University in Ireland, by the Universities of London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin, Edinburgh, and London; by the Apothecaries' Companies, by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards, &c., &c.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	General Physics.
Chemistry.	Zoology and Botany.
The French Language.	

Appendix.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.	Practical Chemistry.

The Two Senior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded, by examination, to the most distinguished Students who shall have completed in some one of the Queen's Colleges the Course of Study of the first, second, and third years prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz. :— One Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology; and One in Therapeutics and Pathology.

For the Senior Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology.

All branches of Anatomy and Physiology.

N.B.—Students will be expected to make Dissections, and give explanations of the parts dissected.

For the Senior Scholarship in Therapeutics and Pathology.

The general Actions of Drugs in health and disease, with their special applications and mode of administration.

Pathology, general and special.
Morbid Anatomy.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

Ordinance of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, regarding the Qualifications and Examinations for the Degree of M.D.

1st.—Every Candidate for the Degree of M.D. shall produce a Certificate from the Council of one of the Queen's Colleges, that he has passed a full Examination in the subjects of study prescribed in the Course of Matriculation for Arts, and has been admitted a Matriculated Student of the College in the Faculty of Medicine.

2nd.—The Curriculum shall extend over a period of at least four years, and shall be divided into two periods of at least two years each.

3rd.—The first period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures :—

Chemistry—Six Months, at least Three Lectures each Week.

Botany and Zoology—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week, with Herborizations for practical study.

Anatomy and Physiology—Six Months, Five Lectures each Week.

Practical Anatomy—Six Months.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.

4th.—The second period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures :—

Anatomy and Physiology—Six Months, Five Lectures each Week.

Practical Anatomy—Six Months.

Theory and Practice of Surgery—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.

Theory and Practice of Medicine—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.

Medical Jurisprudence—Three Months, Three Lectures each Week.

5th.—In addition to the above Courses of Lectures, Candidates shall have attended during the first period of the above Curriculum—

Practical Chemistry, in a recognised Laboratory—Three Months.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, recognised by the Senate, containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, at least Two each Week—Six Months.

6th.—And during the second period—

Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, for a period of Three Months, in an Hospital containing not less than fifteen beds.

Appendix A.
General
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Practical Pharmacy—Three Months.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, recognised by the Senate, containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—Eighteen Months.

7th.—Candidates, before being admitted to the Degree of M.D., shall pass two Examinations, the first Examination comprising the subjects of the first period of the Curriculum; the second comprehending subjects of the second period of study. It shall be competent for Students to present themselves for their first Examination at the termination of the first period of the Curriculum, or at any after period to be fixed by the Senate, previous to their undergoing the second Examination.

8th.—By the Charter of the Queen's University, *Candidates are required to have attended at least ONE-YEAR of the Courses of Medical Lectures in some one of the Queen's Colleges.* For the remainder of the Courses of Medical Lectures, authenticated Certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in the Universities, Colleges, or Schools recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

9th.—Candidates will also be required to have attended, in *some one of the Queen's Colleges*, Lectures on One Modern Language for Six Months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for Six Months.

10th.—The Examinations will be conducted principally by printed papers, to which written answers shall be given; but the Examiners shall also be at liberty to add such *visd voce* Examination on the subjects of the written paper, and to call for such demonstrations and experiments as they may deem necessary.

11th.—The above regulations will be binding on all Students commencing their Medical Studies on or after the 1st October, 1852; but Students already engaged in their Medical Studies are at liberty either to complete their Courses according to the Ordinance of 30th June, 1850, or according to the present Ordinance.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LECTURES.

The complete Course for each Class consists of Twenty-four Lectures, by the Professor of English Law, in each Collegiate Session, which Lectures are delivered in the interval between the close of the Michaelmas Law Term and the Christmas recess, in the Second Collegiate Term, commencing in the Month of February, and in the interval between Easter and Trinity Law Terms. And of Twenty-four Lectures in each course of the first two years, and Twelve in that of the fourth year, by the Professor of Jurisprudence, which are delivered in the Months of December, February, and March.

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examination by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

First Year:

Raddie's *Inquiries in the Science of Law.*

Lord Bacon's *Treatise on Universal Justice*, by D. C. Heron.

Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*—Book III.

Second Year:

Sources of the Roman Civil Law, by William Grapel, with the Lectures of the Professor, and subjects prescribed for examination in the first year.

Third Year:

The Institutes of Justinian, by Thomas Collett Sandars, and the Lectures of the Professor, and subjects prescribed for examination in the first and second year.

Examination by the Professor of English Law.

First Year:

Williams—*Principles of the Law of Real Property.*

Appendix A. Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. will be admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, provided they shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., and shall have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the Elementary Course, and shall also have pursued the following

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Additional Course of Study for the Degree of LL.B.

Fourth Session.—A more extended Course of Study in the subjects appointed for the Diploma.—The Law of Evidence and Pleading in the Courts of Common Law and Equity.—Medical Jurisprudence.—Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law.

Students who have obtained the Degree of LL.B. will, at the expiration of three years after they have obtained the Degree, be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.D.

TABLE OF CLASS FEES.

	£	s.	d.
The Greek Language (Junior Class), ...	2	0	0
The Greek Language (Senior Class), ...	0	10	0
The Latin Language (Junior Class), ...	2	0	0
The Latin Language (Senior Class), ...	0	10	0
The English Language, ...	1	10	0
English Literature and History, ...	1	0	0
The Modern Languages, ...	2	0	0
The Celtic Languages, ...	2	0	0
Logic, ...	1	0	0
Metaphysics, ...	1	10	0
Political Economy and Jurisprudence (Faculty of Arts), ...	1	10	0
Mathematics (Junior Class), ...	2	0	0
Mathematics (Senior Class), ...	0	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Faculty of Arts), ...	2	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Faculty of Medicine, and Department of Agriculture), ...	1	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Department of Engineering), ...	3	0	0
Zoology and Botany (Faculty of Arts), ...	2	0	0
Zoology and Botany (Department of Agriculture), ...	1	10	0
Zoology and Botany (Faculty of Medicine), ...	2	0	0
History and Diseases of Farm Animals, ...	1	10	0
Chemistry (Faculty of Arts and *Medicine), ...	2	0	0
Chemistry (Department of Agriculture), ...	1	10	0
Practical Chemistry, ...	3	0	0
Geology and Mineralogy (Department of Engineering), ...	2	0	0
Geology and Mineralogy (Department of Agriculture), ...	1	10	0
Civil Engineering (second year), ...	2	0	0
Civil Engineering (third year), ...	2	0	0
Geometrical Drawing, ...	2	0	0
Office Work, ...	1	10	0
Theory of Agriculture, ...	1	10	0
Practice of Agriculture, ...	1	10	0
Anatomy and Physiology (First Course), ...	3	0	0
Anatomy and Physiology (Each subsequent Course), ...	2	0	0
Practical Anatomy, ...	3	0	0
*Practice of Medicine, ...	2	0	0
*Practice of Surgery, ...	2	0	0
Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	1	0	0
*Maternal Medicine, ...	2	0	0
*Medical Jurisprudence, ...	2	0	0
*Midwifery, ...	2	0	0
Special Course of Instruction in Operative Surgery, ...	3	0	0
The Law of Property, &c., ...	2	0	0
Jurisprudence (Faculty of Law), ...	2	0	0
Equity and Bankruptcy, ...	2	0	0
Civil Law, ...	2	0	0
Common and Criminal Law, ...	2	0	0
Law of Evidence and Pleading, ...	2	0	0
Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law, ...	2	0	0

* Each subsequent course, £1.

FEES PAYABLE BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Appendix.

For each of the Seasonal courses, except *Logic, Metaphysics, Political Economy and Jurisprudence, Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy* and *Practical Chemistry*, Non-Matriculated Students pay a College Fee of Five Shillings, and a Class Fee of Two Pounds; for each of the excepted courses, and, in the Faculty of Medicine, for each second and subsequent course they pay, along with the College Fee of Five Shillings, the same Class Fees as Matriculated Students.*

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Sundays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for Students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the Arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry. The fees, exclusive of the expenses of materials and apparatus, is—

For a period of two months and a-half, five days a-week,	£	s.	d.
For the same period, four days a-week,	5	0	0
For the same period, three days a-week,	4	4	0
For one month, daily,	3	10	0
	3	3	0

PROGRAMME OF THE TIMES AND SUBJECTS OF THE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SESSION 1861-62.

Examination Days.	From 9 to 12 o'clock, Noon.	From 2 to 5 o'clock, P.M.
21st October, 1861.	Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy and Geology.	Zoology and Botany, Physical Geography.
22nd October, "	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
23rd October, "	Latin.	Greek, Practical Chemistry.
24th October, "	Greek, Surveying, &c., Political Economy, Jurisprudence, Civil Law.	Latin, Surveying, &c., English Law.
25th October, "	Modern Languages, Logic, Theory of Agriculture.	English Language, English Literature, History, Chemistry.
26th October, "	Metaphysics,	Political Economy,
28th October, "	Anatomy and Physiology, Pathology.	Practical Anatomy.
29th October, "	Materia Medica, Therapeutics.	Practical Chemistry.

* *Hospital Attendance.*—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

Fee for twelve months, ... £8 8 0

Fee for six months, ... 5 5 0

Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmaries. 3 3 0

Fee for three months, ...

Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Practical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases. £3 3 0

Fee for six months, ...

Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmaries.

Appendix A.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.*Outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts.*

APPENDIX.

LITERARY DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Dean—BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M.

In Greek and Latin the classification of the Students is irrespective of their Collegiate standing; those of the First and Second years being distributed between two classes according to their proficiency. There is also in each of these Departments an Extra Class, the attendance on which is voluntary, and which consists generally of those Students who propose to become Candidates for Degree of A.M. or Classical Honors in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Both the Extra and Ordinary Classes are open to Non-Matriculated Students, i.e. to gentlemen who have not yet commenced their Undergraduate course, or who do not intend to take Degrees in Arts.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Professor, JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Extra Class, Tuesday, Thursday.

Junior Class, Xenophon, Anabasis, Book III.—Homer, Iliad, Book IV.

Senior Class, Plato, Crito.—Homer, Odyssey, Book XII.

Exercises in Prose and Verse, according to the proficiency of the Students.

Fee payable by Matriculated Students for the Undergraduate Course, £2 10s.

Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Professor, BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M.

Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Verrine Oration, De Signis.

Juvenal, Satires, VIII. to XVI.

Junior Class, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Livy, Part of Book IV.

Virgil, Æneid, Book III.

Exercises in both Classes chiefly from Arnold's Introduction to Latin Composition.

Fee for the whole Undergraduate Course, £2 10s.

Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

Extra and Third Year's Class, Tuesday and Thursday.

Terence, Phormio.

Cicero, De Oratore, Book I.

In this Class special attention is paid to original Composition, and to translation from English Authors into Latin. Fee, £2.

MODERN HISTORY, ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Professor, WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.

1st and 2nd (Modern History, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Term. English Literature, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

2nd Term.—The History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Modern History :

The Course will include General History from the 5th to the 15th Century, inclusive.

English Literature :

The Course will include the History of English Literature, along with a Critical Examination of its Standard Works from the earliest period up to the present day.

The History of the English Language :

The Lectures in this Course will treat of the History of the English Language, and its relationship to the Anglo-Saxon, along with its kindred tongues and dialects. In subservience to this arrangement the more remarkable stages through which the Anglo-Saxon passed into Semi-Saxon, the Semi-Saxon into Old English, and the Old English into Modern English, will be analyzed and explained Historically and Philologically.

Composition :

English Composition will, at stated periods, be required from the Students.

Fee payable by Matriculated Students for the Undergraduate Course, £2 10s.

Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

Appendix.

General Regulations of College, &c.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor, R. DE VERICOUR, D. ES. L.

Senior French Class (Medical), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Junior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Italian Class, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

German Language, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Senior French—Lectures Sur les Sciences par Achille Compié. Extracts from Richat, Andral, Lallemand. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Junior French—Bossuet's Oraisons Funébres. Fables de La Fontaine, Racine's Athalie, and Esther. Histoire de la Revolution Française, par Mignet. Barthe's Histoire de la Littérature Française. Extracts from Villermain, Chateaubriand, and Lamartine. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Italian—Silvio Pellico. Tasso. Extracts from Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Davila, Manzoni. Weekly Lectures.

German—Goethe's Ballads and Egmont. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. National Literatur, von A. F. Vilmar. Weekly Lectures.

SPECIAL COURSE NOT REQUIRED FOR A DEGREE. CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Professor, OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject—I. The Celtic Family of Languages; and its existing derivations, the Erse or Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, Armorican, and Hiberno-Celtic. The Ogham Alphabet. The Ancient Literature of Ireland, viz. :—The earlier Bardic Compositions, the Ossianic Poems and Fenian Legends; View of the Contemporaneous state of Ireland.*

II. The Irish Language as now extant, its Grammar, Vocabulary, and Dialects. In this part of the course, the Student will be taught to speak and write the language grammatically.

Fee for each Sessional Course, £2.

SCIENCE DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

DEAN—ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.E. & E., F.G.S.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor, GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.

Second Year's Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subjects—Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Differential, and Integral Calculus.

* The Lectures will be illustrated by reference to Irish MSS., and such publications on Irish Historical and General Literature as are at present accessible.

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Third Year's Class:

Subjects—Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, &c.
Exercises are regularly set in each of the Classes.

Fee payable by Matriculated Students for the Undergraduate Course, £2 10s.
Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

Professor, GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.

2nd Term. . . Logic, . . . Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
1st & 2nd Terms, Metaphysics, Do. do. do.

Logic.—This Course consists of:—

- I.—Lectures, Examinations, and Exercises in Aldrich's Compendium of Logic, occupying the early part of the Term, &c.
- II.—A full discussion of Classification, the Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Induction, and the Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Throughout the Course the Students will be expected to familiarize themselves with the reduction of arguments to their strict Logical Form by written exercises, which will be examined by the Professor.

N.B.—Students who are proceeding to the Degree of A.B. may attend at their option, in their Third Year, the Course of Lectures of the Professor of Metaphysics, or the Lectures of the Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

Metaphysics.—This Course will embrace:—

- I.—The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, illustrated by reference to Lord Bacon, Whewell, and Mill; and—
- II.—The History of Mental Philosophy, comprising—
 - 1st.—The origin, progress, and development of Modern Philosophy anterior to the rise of the Scottish School.
 - 2nd.—A critical examination of the works of the more celebrated writers of that School.
 - 3rd.—A brief review of the present state of Philosophy in the British Islands and on the Continent.

JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor, RICHARD HORNER MILLS, A.M.

Jurisprudence.—Nature of the subject and some of its Elementary Principles; with a sketch of the leading changes in the law from the Conquest to the present period.

Political Economy.—The nature and distribution of wealth, the principles which regulate Rents, Profits, and Wages; the Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking.

Text Books recommended:—

- Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations.
Senior—Political Economy.
Longfield—Political Economy.
Longfield—Lectures on Commerce.
Huskinson—"Question Stated."
Reddie—Inquiries on Science of Law.
Lord Bacon—Tract on Universal Justice, by D. C. Heron.
John Stuart Mill—Political Economy.
Richard H. Mills—Lectures on Currency and Banking (Second Edition).

The Course consists of Twenty-four Lectures, delivered in the months of December, February, and March; the Students are required in the intervals to prepare the subjects which will be pointed out by the Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, JOHN BLYTH, M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

The Course is divided into Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

In the first part are discussed the Laws of Combination and Affinity, Molecular Chemistry and Crystallography, and the History of the Non-Metallic and Metallic substances.

In the Organic portion of the Course will be considered the subjects of Organic Analysis, Organic Series, Compound Radicals and Types, Metamorphoses of Organic Bodies, History of special Animal and Vegetable Bodies. In treating of the Laws of Chemistry, and the History of Inorganic and Organic Bodies, those points will be chiefly dwelt upon which have a practical bearing in the Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. Thence, during the Course, attention will be directed to the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Physiology, to Metallurgical Operations, Chemical Manufactures, Building Materials, Soils, Manures.

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Fee, for each Sessional Course, £2. Each subsequent Course in Medicine, £1.

Analytical Chemistry:

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry.

Fee, exclusive of the expense of materials and apparatus:

For a period of two months and a half, five days a-week,	£5	0	0
For the same period, four days a-week,	4	4	0
For the same period, three days a-week,	3	10	0
For one month daily,	3	3	0

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, JOHN ENGLAND, A.M.

Experimental Physics (Senior):

Text Books—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c.; Pouillet; Traite de Physique.

Experimental Physics (Junior):

Text Books—Dr. Golding Bird's Natural Philosophy. Ganot, Traite de Physique.

Mathematical Physics:

Text Books—Duhamel's Mechanique, Vol. I., omitting Attractions, and Vol. II., Central Forces. Lloyd's Light and Vision, Part I., omitting Chapters IV. and VII. Part II., Chapters I. and III. Brinkley's Astronomy.

Engineering Physics:

Text Books—Tate's Exercises in Mechanics, selections from the works of Mosely, De Pambour, Weisbach, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, JOSEPH REAY GREENE, A.B.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Lectures delivered by the Professor of Natural History are as follows:—

A Course of Lectures on General Zoology.

A Course of Lectures on Botany.

Students may obtain Certificates of Attendance on all or any of these Courses.

Text Books recommended:

In Botany—"Elementary Course of Botany," by Hentley.

In Zoology—"Zoologie" (in Cours Élémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle), par Milne Edwards; or the English translation of the same work by Dr. Knox.

In addition to the above Text Books, those Students who purpose presenting themselves as Candidates for Commissions in the Army Medical Service, must procure—

(1).—"Natural History of the Animal Kingdom," by Dallas.

(2).—"School Botany," and "Medical and Economic Botany," by Lindley.

Such Students as desire during the Summer months to pursue the study of Botany in the field, are requested to provide themselves with Lindley's "Descriptive Botany," and Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora."

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General
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GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor, ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.E. & F., F.G.S.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

General Structure of the Earth; the causes at present in operation which modify its surface; Nature of Rocks which enter into composition with the crust of the Globe; description and classification of Sedimentary Deposits; Organic Remains; Physical Geography of the Earth during the several geological epochs; characters and nature of Igneous, Plutonic, and Metamorphic Rocks; Mineral Veins—their contents and mode of occurrence; application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture and Land Improvement. Forms, Structure, Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals; descriptions of the most important simple materials—circumstances and conditions under which they are found.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor, ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.

FIRST YEAR.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject of Lectures.—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective.

SECOND YEAR.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Subject of Lectures:—

First Term.—Instruments used by the Engineer in Surveying.

Second Term.—Surveying and Levelling.

Third Term.—Principles of Architecture; Materials used in construction.

THIRD YEAR.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

There will be no Students of sufficient standing to form this Class during this Session, but instead of it there will be under the Old Ordinance—

SENIOR CLASS.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Principles of Architecture; Materials used in Construction; Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals, &c.; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials.

DRAWING OFFICE.—Attended by all the Classes.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The First Year's Class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples for their application. The Second and Third Year's Classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in Mapping.

Practical Instruction in the Field in the use of Surveying Instruments will be given during the Session.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor, EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.

Subjects of Examination for the Agricultural Scholarships of the Second Year.

Theory of Agriculture—The Organs, Nutrition, Growth, and Products of Agricultural Plants. Agricultural Botany. Constituents of Plants, of Soils, and of Manures. Formation and Classification of Soils. Agricultural Entomology and Diseases of Plants. Meteorology in relation to Agriculture.

Subjects of the Sessional Examination in Agriculture at the end of Second Session.

Practice of Agriculture—Agricultural Implements and Machines. On Sheltering, Fencing, Draining and Deepening Land. Culture of Farm Crops. Construction of Farm Buildings. Reclamation and Irrigation of Land. Valuation of Land and Farm Finance.

Text Books in the Theory of Agriculture—Hensley's Structural and Physiological Botany. Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

In the Practice of Agriculture—Stephens' Book of the Farm, and Marton's Encyclopedia.

Subjects of Examination in the History and Diseases of Farm Animals.

Animal Physiology in reference to Farm Animals. The Natural History of Farm Animals. The Breeding, Rearing, and General Management of Farm Animals, with their diseases and the ordinary remedies.

SPECIAL PROSPECTUS of COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the *Appendix.*
COLLEGE which are applicable to the EXAMINATION for the *Special*
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE. *Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.*

Subjects of Examination for the Indian Civil Service. *Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*

1. **ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE:**

HISTORY and ENGLISH LANGUAGE—
Professor, William Ranshott, A.M.

First Term.—Modern History; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Second Term.—English Literature; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
 History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
 English Composition will, at the stated periods, be required from the students.

a. Composition, Marks, 500

b. English Literature, including that of the Laws and Constitution, Marks, 1,000
 1,500
2. **LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GREECE:**

GREEK—Professor, John Ryall, LL.D.
Senior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday.
Junior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday, Thursday.
Extra Class: Tuesday, Thursday.

Marks, 750
3. **LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ROME:**

LATIN—Professor, Bunnell Lewis, A.M.
Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
Extra Class: Tuesday and Thursday.
 The Extra Class, both in Latin and Greek, the attendance on which is voluntary, consists generally of those students who propose to become Candidates for the Degree of M.A., or Classical Honors, in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Marks, 750
4. **LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of FRANCE:**

FRENCH—Professor, R. De Vericour, D. ES. L.
Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Marks, 375
5. **LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GERMANY:**

GERMAN.
 Tuesday, Thursday.

Marks, 375
6. **LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ITALY:**

ITALIAN.
 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Marks, 375
7. **MATHEMATICS, Pure and Mixed:**

MATHEMATICS—Professor, George Boole, LL.D.
Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Marks, 1,250

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS—Professor, John England, A.M.
 Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Appendix A.
Special
Prospectus
of Courses
for Compe-
titive Ex-
aminations.

8. NATURAL SCIENCES: that is, Chem-
istry, Electricity, and Magne-
tism, Natural History, Geology,
and Mineralogy:

Marks, 500

*. * No Candidate will be allowed to
be examined in more than three of the
branches of knowledge included under
this head, and the total (500 marks) may
be obtained by adequate proficiency in
any three.

9. MORAL SCIENCES: that is, Logic,
Mental, and Moral, Philosophy:

Marks, 500

CHEMISTRY—*Professor, Jno. Blyth, M.A.*
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (Electricity
and Magnetism)—*Professor, John
England, A.M.*

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor, J. R.
Green.*

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY—*Pro-
fessor, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.E. & L.,
F.G.S.*

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

LOGIC and METAPHYSICS—*Professor,
G. S. Reside, M.A.*

Logic: Tuesday, Thursday, and Sa-
turday.

Metaphysics: Tuesday, Thursday,
Saturday.

JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECO-
NOMY—*Professor, Richard Horner
Mills, A.M.*

COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGE which are applicable to the
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY
ACADEMY at WOOLWICH.

*Subjects of Examination for the
direct appointments to the Practi-
cal Class at Woolwich.*

*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's
College, Cork.*

MATHEMATICS (Pure):

Marks, 2,500

Professor, George Boole, LL.D.

Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday,
Friday.

Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday,
Friday.

MATHEMATICS (Mixed):—

Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics:

Marks, 1,000

Professor, J. England, A.M.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

LANGUAGE and LITERATURE of ANCIENT
ROME:

Marks, 1,000

Professor, Bunsell Lewis, A.M.

Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday.

GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY:

Marks, 500

1,500

LANGUAGE and LITERATURE of ANCIENT
GREECE:

Marks, 1,000

Professor, John Ryall, LL.D.

Junior Class: Monday and Friday,
Wednesday and Thursday.

GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY:

Marks, 500

1,500

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY
of FRANCE:

Marks, 1,000

Professor, Raymond de Vericour, D. ES. L.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

And GERMANY:

Marks, 1,000

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE,
COMPOSITION, HISTORY and GEO-
GRAPHY:

Marks, 2,000

Professor, William Rushton, A.M.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Appendix.

Special
Prospectus
of Courses
for Compe-
titive Ex-
aminations.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES:—
Chemistry: }

Marks,
1,000

Professor, John Blyth, M.D.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

HEAT, ELECTRICITY, includ-
ing MAGNETISM: }

Professor, John England, A.M.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NATURAL SCIENCES:—

Mineralogy and Geology:

Marks, 1,000

Professor, Robt. Harkness, F.R.S.E. & E.,
F.A.S.

DRAWING, *i.e.*, Elementary Geometri-
cal Drawing, including the use of
Drawing Instruments:

Marks, 500

Professor, Alexander Jack, A.M.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Machinery, Architectural, Topographi-
cal, Landscape, or Figure Drawing:
Marks, 500

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

RESIDENCES.

Residences.

There is no accommodation for the residence of students within the College but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student, being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend, to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses licensed by the President of the College and arranged for the reception of students, who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds.

The Terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a-year.

DEANS OF RESIDENCE.

<i>Church of England,</i>	.	.	.	Rev. George Webster.
<i>Presbyterian Church,</i>	.	.	.	Rev. William Magill.
<i>Wesleyan Communion,</i>	.	.	.	Rev. R. T. Tracy.
<i>Non-Subscribing Presbyterian,</i>	.	.	.	Rev. W. Whitelegg.

LICENSED BOARDING HOUSES.

Mrs. Jane Heron's,	.	.	.	14, Hardwick-street.
Mrs. John Martin's,	.	.	.	12, North-Mall.
Mr. John O'Sullivan's,	.	.	.	52, South-Mall.
Mrs. O'Regan's,	.	.	.	Sunday's Well.

For terms, &c., application to be made to the different Proprietors.

N.B.—Letters from persons desiring farther information, to be addressed to the Registrar.

Signed,

By Order of the President,

ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Registrar.

Appendix B.

Examination
Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

APPENDIX B.

SELECTION OF EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

EXAMINATION FOR SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.—GREEK VERSE.

Translate :

(A). PINDAR—*Pythia*, V., vv. 1 to 20.

ὁ πλοῦτος εὐρυσθενής, στρ. α'.

ὅταν τις ἀρετῇ κεκραμένον καθαρῷ

βροτήσιος ἀνὴρ πύγμου παραδόντος αὐτὸν ἀνάγῃ

πολύφειλον ἐπέταν.

ὃ θεόμορ' Ἀρκεσίη,

σὺ τοί νιν κλυτὰς

αἰῶνος

ἀκρῶν βαθμίδων ἄπο

σὺν εὐδοξίᾳ μετανίσσεται

ἔκατι χρυσαρμάτων Κήστορος

εὐδλίαν ὅς μετὰ χειμέριον ὄμβρον τειν καταϊθύνσει μάκαιραν

ἑστίαν.

σοφοὶ δὲ τοι κάλλιον ἀντ. α'.

φέρουσι καὶ τὰν θεόδοτον δύναμιν.

σὲ δ' ἐρχόμενον ἐν δίκῃ πολὺς ὄλβος ἀμφιγύμεται

τὸ μὲν ὅτι βασιλεὺς

ἔσσι μεγάλαν πολίων,

ἐπεὶ συγγενὴς

ὀφθαλμοῖς

αἰδοῦτάστον γέρας,

τεῇ τοῦτο μινύμενον φρενί.

(B). HOMER—*Odyssey*, Book xviii., vv. 124 to 150.

τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς.

'Ἀμφίνομ', ἦ μάλα μοι δοκίεις πεπνευμένος εἶναι

τοῖσιν γὰρ καὶ πατρός' ἐπεὶ κλέος ἑσθλὸν ἄκουον,

Νῆσον Δωυλιχίᾳ εἶν' ἔμεν ἀφνειὸν τε

τοῦ σ' ἔκ φασι γενέσθαι' ἐπηγῇ δ' ἀνδρὶ ἴοικας.

τοῦνικα τοι ἐρίω' σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καὶ μευ ἄκουσον

οὐδὲν ἀκιδνότερον γαλα τρέφει ἀνθρώποιο,

πάντων, ὅσσα τε γαῖαν ἔπι πνέει τε καὶ ἔρπει.

οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ᾗσι κακὸν πείσασθαι ὀπίσσω,

ὑφ' ἄρετῃν παρέχῃσι θεοί, καὶ γόνονα' ὀρώρη'

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ λυγρὰ θεοὶ μάκαιρες τελέσωσιν,

καὶ τὰ φέροι ἀεκαζόμενος τετληότι θυμῷ.

τοῖος γὰρ νόος ἐστὶν ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων,

ὅσον ἐπ' ἡμαρ ἄγῃσι πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.

καὶ γὰρ ἐγώ ποτ' ἤμελλον ἐν ἀνδράσι βίβριος εἶναι,

πολλὰ δ' ἀπάσθαι' ἔμεξα, βίῃ καὶ κάρτει εἰκων,

πατρί τ' ἐμῷ πῖσυνος καὶ ἑμοῖσι κωσιγνήτοισιν.

τῷ μῆτις ποτὶ πάντων ἀνὴρ ἀθιμώτατος εἴη,

ἀλλ' ὅγε σιγῇ δῶρα θεῶν ἔχου, ὅττι εἰδοῖεν.

οἱ δ' ὄρώ μνηστῆρας ἀνάσθαιλα μηχανούντας,
κτῆματα κείροντας, καὶ ἀτεμάζοντας ἕκασιν
ἀνδρῶς, ὃν οὐκ εἶ φημι φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἵης
διηρὸν ἀπέσσεσθαι· μάλ' αὖ σχεδὸν! ἀλλὰ σε δαίμων
οἰκαδ' ἐπιξαγάγοι, μηδ' ἀντιόσειας ἐκείνῃ,
ὅππότε νοστήσει φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.
οὐ γὰρ ἀναιμῶς γε διακρινέσθαι δῖω
μνηστῆρας καὶ κτεῖνον, ἐπεὶ κε μέλαθρον ἐτέλθῃ.

150

(C). EUTHYRIDES.—*Orestes*, vv. 949 to 970.

κατάρχομαι στεναγμόν, ὃ Πέλασγία,
τιθεῖσα λευκὸν ὄνυχ' αὖ παρηίδων,
αἵματι γὰρ ἄταν,
κτόπον τε κρατὸς, ὃν ἔλαχ' ἡ κατὰ χθονὸς
νεοτρίων Πελοπίδας καλλιπαῖς θεά.
ἰακχεῖται δὲ γὰρ Κυκλωπία,
σίδερον ἐπὶ κάρ' αὖ τιθεῖσα κοῦριμον,
πήματ' οἴκων.
ἔλεος ἔλεος ὃδ' ἔρχεται
τῶν θανονμένων ὑπερ
στρατηλατῶν Ἑλλάδος ποτ' ὄντων.
βέβακε γὰρ βέβακεν, οἷχεται τέκνον
πρόπασα γέννα Πέλοπος, ὃ τ' ἐπὶ μακαρίους
ζῆλος ὦν ποτ' οἴκοις·
φθόνος νιν εἴλε θεόθεν, ἡ τε δυσμενὴς
φονία ψῆφος ἐν πολίταις.
ὦ ὦ, πανδάρκ' ἐφαμέρων
ἔθνη πολέπονα λίσσεσθ', ὥς παρ' ἐλπίδας
μοῖρα βαίνει.
ἔτετα δ' ἕτερος ἀμείβεται
πήματ' ἐν χρόνῳ μακρῷ
βροτῶν δ' ὁ πᾶς ἀστάθμητος αἰὼν.

στρ.

950

ἀντ.

960

965

970

(D). PROMETHEUS.—*Prometheus Vinctus*, vv. 1099 to 1115.

ΧΟΡΟΣ. ἄλλο τι φώνει καὶ παραμυθεῖ μ'
ὃ τι καὶ πείσεις· οὐ γὰρ δὴ που
τοῦτό γε γλητὸν παρέσθρας ἔπος.
πῶς με κελεύεις κακότητ' ἀσκεῖν;
μετὰ τοῦδ' ὃ τι χρὴ πάσχειν ἐθέλω
τοὺς προδότας γὰρ μισεῖν ἔμαθον,
κοῦκ ἔστι νόσος
τῆσδ' ἦντιν' ἀπέπτυσ' αἰὼν.
ἘΡΜΗΣ. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐμνήσθ' ἀγὼν προλήγω.
μηδὲ πρὸς αἵης θηραθείσαι
μέμψασθε τύχην, μηδὲ ποτ' εἰπῆθ'
ὥς Ζεὺς ὁμᾶς εἰς ἀπρόοπτον
πῆμ' εἰσέβαλεν· μὴ δὲ γὰρ, αἶψα δ'

1100

1105

1110

Appendix.
—
Examination
Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

ὁμᾶς αὐτάς. εἰδυῖαι γὰρ
κούκ ἐξαίφνης οὐδέ λαθραῖως
εἰς ἀπείραντον δίκτυον ἄτης
ἐμπλεχθήσεσθ' ὑπ' ἀνοίας.

1115

Translate into Iambic trimeter verse:

Where should this music be? i' the air, or the earth?
It sounds no more: and sure, it waits upon
Some god of the island. Sitting on a bank,
Weeping again the king my father's wreck,
This music crept by me upon the waters;
Allaying both their fury, and my passion,
With its sweet air: thence I have follow'd it,
Or it hath drawn me rather: But 'tis gone.

JUNIOR LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

Translate:

(A). HOMER—*Odyssey*, Book xviii., vv. 259 to 280.

ᾧ γόναι, οὐ γὰρ οἷω ἐκνήμηδας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἐκ Τροίης εὖ πάντας ἀπήμονας ἀπονέεσθαι 260
καὶ γὰρ Τρῳάς φασι μαχητὰς ἔμμεναι ἄνδρας,
ἡμῖν ἁκοντιστάς, ἥδ' ἐβυσσῆρας διστῶν,
ἵππων τ' ὠκυπέδων ἐπιβήτορας, οἳ κε τάχιστα
ἔκριναν μέγα νείκος ὁμοίου πολέμοιο.
τῷ οὐκ οἶδ', εἰ κέν μ' ἀνέσει θεός, ἥ κεν ἁλώω 265
αὐτοῦ ἐν Τροίῃ· σοὶ δ' ἐνθάδε πάντα μελόωντων.
μυμνήσθαι πατρὸς καὶ μητέρος ἐν μεγάροισιν,
ὥς νῦν, ἥ ἔτι μᾶλλον, ἐμεῦ ἀπονόσφιν ἰόντος.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ δὴ παῖδα γενειώσαντα ἴδωαι,
γῆμασθ', ᾧ κ' ἐβέλησθα, τεὸν κατὰ δῶμα λιτοῦσα. 270
εἷνος τὼς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὲ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.
νῦξ δ' ἴσται, ὅτε δὴ στυγερὸς γάμος ἀντιβολήσῃ
οἰλομένης ἐμέθεν, τῆστε Ζεὺς ὤλβον ἀπήνυα.
ἀλλὰ τόδ' αἰνὸν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυρὸν ἰκάνει· 275
μνηστῶρων οὐχ ἥδε δίκη τὸ πάροιθε τέτυκτο·
οἷτ' ἀγαθὴν τε γυναῖκα καὶ ἀφνειοῦο θύγατρα
μνηστεύειν ἐθέλωσι, καὶ ἀλλήλοισι ἑρίωσιν,
αὐτοὶ τοίγ' ἀπάγωνσι βόας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα,
κοῦρης δαῖτα φίλοισι, καὶ ἀγλαὰ δῶρα διδοῦσιν· 280
ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀλλότριον βίβιον νήπιον ἐδουσι.

1. Give the arguments of Books xii. to xviii., inclusive, of the *Odyssey*.
2. Accepting the theory of the Digamma, where is it necessary to the scansion in the above extract?
3. Is there any thing unusual in the form ἀνέσει? Give the Homeric forms of the principal parts of the verb from which it comes.
4. Parse ἁλώω, μελόωντων, γενειώσαντα, γῆμασθ', ἀπήνυα, τοίγ'.

(B). *Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus*, vv. 786 to 807.

Appendix B.
Examination Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

ἐπεὶ προθυμῆσθ', οὐκ ἐναντιωσομαι
τὸ μὴ σὺ γαγυῖν πᾶν ὅσον προσχρῆζετε.
σοὶ πρῶτον, Ἰοῖ, πολύδονον πλάνην φράσω,
ἣν ἐγγράφον σὺ μνήμοισιν δέλοις φρενῶν.
ὅταν περύσῃς ῥέϊθρον ἡπείρων ὕρον,
πρὸς ἀνταλὰς φλογώπας ἡλιοστιβείας
πόντον περῶσα φλοῖσβον, ἐς τ' ἂν ἐξίκῃ
πρὸς Γοργόνεια πεδία Κισθήνης, ἵνα
αἱ Φορείδες ναίουσι ἑταιραὶ κόραι
τρεῖς κυκνόμορφοι, κοινὸν δ' ἄρ' ἐκτεμῆναι,
μονόδοντες, ἃς οὐθ' ἥλιος προσδέρκεται
ἀκτίσιν οὐθ' ἡ σῆκετος μῆνη ποσέ.
πέλας δ' ἀδελφαὶ τῶνδε τρεῖς κατ' ἀπτεροι,
ἐρακοντόμαλλοι Γοργόνες βροτοστυγεῖς,
ἃς θνητὸς οὐδεὶς εἰσέδ' ἔξει πνοάς·
τοιοῦτο μὲν σοι τοῦτο φρούριον λέγω.
ἔλλην δ' ἀκουσον δυσχερὴ θεωρίαν·
δξυστόμους γάρ Ζητὸς ἀκραγεῖς κύνας
γρῦπας φύλαξαι, τὸν τε μουνῶπα στρατὸν
' Ἀριμασπὸν ἱπποβάμον', οἱ χρυσόφρυτον
οἰκοῦσιν ἀμφὶ νῆμα Πλοῦτωνος πόρου·
τοῖσι σὺ μὴ πέλαζε.

790

795

800

805

1. What is the derivation of 'Αριμασπός, according to Herodotus?
2. Derive πολύδονος, δέλος, φλοῖσβος, ἑταιρὶς.
3. Quote any other examples that occur to you of the metaphor in v. 789. Comment on the epithet ἀκραγεῖς, as there employed, and translate the following passage:—ἔστι δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τούτῳ τῆς μεταφορᾶς χρῆσθαι καὶ ἄλλως, προσαγορευόμενα τὸ ἀλλότριον ἀποφῆσαι τῶν οἰκείων τε· οἷον εἰ τὴν ἀσπίδα εἴποι φιάλην μὴ Ἄρεως ἀλλ' ἑωυτον.

(C). *Platonis—Arctologia*, c. xix.

τὸ δὲ δὴ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπιθυμῶ ὑμῖν χρησμοδεῖσθαι, ὃ καταψηφισμένοι μὲν
καὶ γὰρ εἰμι ἤδη ἐνταυθα, ἐν ᾧ μάλιστα ἄνθρωποι χρησμοδεῖσιν, ὅταν μέλ-
λωσιν ἀποθανεῖσθαι. φημι γάρ, ὃ ἄνδρες, οἱ ἐμὲ ἀπεκτόνατε, τιμωρίαν ὑμῖν
ἤξειν εὐθὺς μετὰ τὸν ἐμὸν θάνατον πολὺ χαλεπωτέραν νῦν δὲ ἢ οἷαν ἐμὲ
ἀπεκτόνατε. νῦν γὰρ τοῦτο εἰργασθε οἰόμενοι ἀπαλλάξεσθαι τοῦ δεῖναι
ἐλεγχον τοῦ βίου. τὸ δὲ ὑμῖν πολὺ ἐναντίον ἀποβήσεται, ὡς ἐγὼ φημι.
πλείους ἔσονται ὑμᾶς οἱ ἐλέγχοντες, οὗς νῦν ἐγὼ κατεῖχον, ὅτε οὐκ
ῥηθῆναι καὶ χαλεπωτέροι ἔσονται ὅσῳ νεώτεροι εἰσι, καὶ ὑμεῖς μᾶλλον
ἀγανακτήσετε. εἰ γὰρ οἴεσθε ἀποκτείνοντας ἀνθρώπους ἐπισχίσαι τοῦ οὐκ εἶ-
ναι τινὰ ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔφη, οὐκ ὀρθῶς διανοίεσθε· σὺ γὰρ ἐσθ' αὐτὴ
ἡ ἀπαλλαγὴ οὔτε πάννυτον οὔτε καλὴ, ἀλλ' ἐκείνη καὶ καλλίστη καὶ βέλ-
στη, μὴ τοὺς ἄλλους κολούειν, ἀλλ' ἑαυτὸν παρασκευάζειν, ὅπως ἔσται ὡς
βέλτερος. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὑμῖν τοῖς καταψηφισαμένοις μαντευσάμενος
ἀπαλλάττομαι.

1. Explain the construction of ἢ οἷαν ἐμὲ ἀπεκτόνατε.
2. Parse εἰργασθε, and supply the ellipsis before χαλεπωτέροι.

Appendix B.
Examination
Papers
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ships.

3. Why is *μή* used, and not *οὐ*, in the construction of *μή τοὺς ἄλλους κολοῦσιν*?
4. Describe the forms of an Attic criminal trial.

(D). THUCYDIDES, Book I., c. 133.

τότε δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι, διεξάντες αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα, μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, αὐτῆσιν δὲ βουλευθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πausανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίναρον ἰκέτου οἰχομένου, καὶ σκηνησμένους διπλῆν διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν [τε] ἐφόρων ἐντός τινες ἔκρυψε, καὶ Πausανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶντος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἱερείας, ᾗσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς, αἰτιωμένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τὰ τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τὰλλ' ἀποφαίνοντος καθ' ἕκαστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλαστο, προτιμηθεῖν δ' ἐν ἴσῃ τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κτείνουσιν αὐτὰ ταῦτα ξυνομολογῶντος καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ ἔωτος ὀργίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πιστὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ διδόντος τῆς ἀναστάσεως, καὶ ἀξιοῦντος ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρᾶσσόμενα διακυλίνειν.

1. In what way does Thucydides introduce the story of Pausanias?
 2. Distinguish between the following compounds of ἀκούω—αὐθήκοος, παρήκοος, κατήκοος, ἐπήκοος, ἐπήκοος.
 3. What is the Latin equivalent of ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς? Give examples of similar phrases.
 4. Distinguish between τέμνοντες, ἱερόν, and ναός.
 5. Explain the exact meaning of τὰ πρᾶσσόμενα.
- (E).—Describe the Athenian constitution, and the extent of the Athenian dominions, at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war.

JUNIOR LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Translate :

(A). HOMER.—*Iliad*, Book xxiv., vv. 33 to 54.

Σχέτλοιό ἐστε, θεοὶ, δηλόμενος· οὐ γὰρ ποτ' ἦμιν
 "Ἐκτωρ μῆρ' ἔκτε βοῶν αἰγῶν τε τιλείων ;
 τὸν νῦν οὐκ ἔτλητε, νέκυν περ ἔεστα, σαῶσαι,
 ᾗ τ' ἀλόχῃ ἰδεῖν καὶ μητέρει καὶ τέκεϊ δῖ,
 καὶ πατέρει Πριάμῳ λαοῖσσι τε, τοῖ κέ μιν ὤκα
 ἐν πυρὶ κήαιεν καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρει κτερίσαιεν.
 ἄλλ' ὀλοῦ' Ἀχιλλεΐ, θεοὶ, βούλεσθ' ἐπαρήγειν,
 ᾗ οὔτ' ἄρ' φρένες εἰσιν ἐναΐσιμοι οὔτε νόημα
 γναμπτὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, λείων δ' ὡς, ἄγρια οἶδεν,
 ὅστ' ἐπεὶ ἄρ' μεγάλη τε βίη καὶ ἀγήνορι θυμῷ
 εἴλας εἴσ' ἐπὶ μῆλα βροτῶν, ἵνα ταῖτα λάβρῃσιν·
 ὡς Ἀχιλεὺς ἔλειον μὲν ἀπώλεσεν, οὐδὲ οἱ αἰδώς
 [γίγνεται, ἦτ' ἀνδρας μέγα σίνεταί ἢ δ' ὀνίνησιν].
 μέλλει μὲν τοῦ τις καὶ φίλτερον ἄλλον ὀλέσσει,
 ἢ ἐκασίγνητον ὁμογάστριον, ἢ καὶ νῖον·
 ἄλλ' ἦτοι κλαύσας καὶ ὀδυράμενος μεθέηκεν·
 πλεόν γὰρ Μοῖραι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισιν.

αὐτὰρ ὅγ' Ἑκτορα δῖον, ἐκεῖ φίλον ἦτορ ἀπηέρα,
ἔσπων ἑξάπτων περὶ σῆμ' ἱτάροιο φίλοιο
ἔλκε· οὐ μὲν οἱ τόγχι κάλλιον οὐδέ τ' ἄμεινον
μὴ ἀγαθὸν περ ἰδόντι νεμεσηθῆσθαι οἱ ἡμεῖς·
κωφὸν γὰρ ἐλὼ γαῖαν ἀεικίζει μενεαίνων.

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Examina-
tion Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

1. Give the argument of the 24th Book of the *Iliad*.
2. Notice any peculiarity of construction in vv. 42, 43.
3. What reasons are there for supposing v. 45 to be spurious?
4. How does the construction in vv. 35, 36, differ from the Latin?
5. Explain the construction of v. 53.

(B). EURIPIDES—*Orestes*, vv. 1197 to 1223.

- OP. ὦ τὰς φρένας μὲν ἔρσαντας ἐκτεμνέην,
τὸ σῶμα δ' ἐν γυναιξὶ θηλείᾳς πρίπον,
ὥς ἀξία ζῆν μάλλον ἢ θανεῖν ἔφες.
Πυλάδῃ, τοιαύτης ἄρ' ἁμαρτήσῃ τάλας
γυναικός, ἢ ζῶν μακάρεον κήσῃ λῆχος; 1200
- ΠΥ. εἰ γὰρ γένοιτο, Φωκίαν δ' ἔλθοι πόλις,
καλοῖσιν ἡμεταίοισιν ἀξιοῦμένη.
- OP. ἦξει δ' ἐς οἶκους Ἑρμιόνη τίνας χρόνου;
ὥς τάλλα γ' εἶπας, εἴπερ εὐνυχήσομεν,
κάλλισθ', ἔλόντες σέβμενον ἀνυσίαν πατρός. 1205
- ΗΔ. καὶ δὴ πῆλας νιν θυμάτων εἶναι δοῶ·
τοῦ γὰρ χρόνου τὸ μῆκος αὐτὸ συντρέχει.
- OP. καλῶς· σὺ μὲν νυν, ζῆγγον' Ἠλέκτρα, δόμων
πάρος μένουσα παρθένου δέχου τόδ' αὖ
φύλασσε δ', ἦν τις, πρὶν τελευτηθῇ φόνος,
ἢ εὐμαχός τις ἢ κασιγνήτος πατρός
ἐλθὼν ἐς οἶκους φθῇ, γέγωνέ τ' ἐς δόμον,
ἢ σάνιδα παῖσας, ἢ λόγους κέμψας ἴσω. 1215
- ἡμεῖς δ' ἴσω στείχοντες ἐπὶ τὸν ἰσχατον
ἀγῶν' ὁπλιζόμεσθα φασγάνῃ χίρᾳ,
Πυλάδῃ· σὺ γὰρ ἐλὼ λυπαροὺς ἐμοὶ πόρους.
ὦ δῶμα ναίων νυκτὸς ὀρφναίας πάτερ,
καλεῖ σ' Ὀρέστης παῖς σὺς ἐπίκουρον μολεῖν
τοῖς δεομένοισι. εἰὰ σὲ γὰρ πάσχω τάλας 1220
ἀδίκως· προδίδομαι δ' ὑπὸ κασιγνήτου σίθεν,
δίκαια πράξας· σὺ θίλω δάμαρθ' ἑλὼν
κτεῖναι· σὺ δ' ἡμῖν τοῦδε συλλέγετ' ἔσθ'.

1. Notice any variety of reading of v. 1201.
2. State the various modes of expressing a wish in Greek, according as the wish is possible or impossible of accomplishment.
3. Explain the construction of χρόνου in v. 1204, and of ἐλόντες in v. 1206.
4. Explain the force of the relative οὗ in v. 1222.

Appendix

Examination
Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

(C). HERODOTUS, Book I., c. 157.

ὁ μὲν δὲ ταῦτα ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐπιτελάμενος ἀπήλανε ἐς ἤθει τὰ Περσίων, Πактὴν δὲ παθέμενος ἀγχοῦ εἶναι στρατὸν ἐπ' ἐωπτόν ἰόντα, δεισας ὅχετο φεύγων ἐς Κύμην. Μαζάρης δὲ ὁ Μῆδος ἐλάσας ἐπὶ τὰς Σάρδεις τοῦ Κίρου στρατοῦ μείραν ὁσηνῶκετε ἔχων, ὡς οὐκ εἴρε ἐπὶ ἰόντας τοὺς ἀμφὶ Πακτῆν ἐν Σάρδεσι, πρῶτα μὲν τοὺς Λυδοὺς ἠνάγκασε τὰς Κίρου ἐντολὰς ἐπιτελεῖν ἐκ τούτου δὲ κελουσοσύνης Λυδοὶ τὴν πᾶσαν θύσαν τῆς ζήρς μετίβαλον. Μαζάρης δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο ἵκεμπε ἐς τὴν Κύμην ἀγγέλου, ἐκδιδόναι κελύων Πακτῆν. οἱ δὲ Κυμνῖται ἔγνωσαν συμβουλῆς πέρι ἐς θεῶν ἀνῶσαι τὸν ἐν Βραγχίδῃσι. ἦν γὰρ αὐτόθι μαντήσιον ἐκ παλαιῶ ἰδρυμένον, τῷ Ἰωῖ ἐς τε πάντες καὶ Λιολέες ἐώθεσαν χρᾶσθαι. ὁ δὲ χῶρος οὗτός ἐστι τῆς Μιλησίης ὑπὲρ Πανόρμου λιμένος.

1. Explain the exact meaning of ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ.
2. Describe the positions of Sardis, Cyme, and Panormus.
3. Give the derivation and exact meaning of ὁσηνῶκετε.
4. Parse ἀνῶσαι.
5. Reduce to the Attic dialect the words in this extract which deviate from it.

(D). PLATO—*Crito*, chap. xii.

τί οὖν, ἂν εἴπωσιν οἱ νόμοι, ὃ Σώκρατες, ἡ καὶ ταῦτα ὠμολόγητο ἡμῖν τε καὶ σοί, ἢ ἡμῖνεν ταῖς δικαίαις αἷς ἂν ἡ πόλις δικάζῃ; εἰ οὖν αὐτῶν θαυμάζοιμεν λεγόντων, ἴσως ἂν εἴποιεν, ὅτι ὃ Σώκρατες, μὴ θαύμαζε τὰ λεγόμενα, ἀλλ' ἀποκρίνου, ἐπειδὴ καὶ εἰσθας χρῆσθαι τῷ ἰρωτᾷν τε καὶ ἀποκρίνεσθαι. φέρε γάρ, τί ἐγκαλῶν ἡμῖν τε καὶ τῇ πόλει ἐπιχειρεῖς ἡμᾶς ἀπολλύναι; οὐ πρῶτον μὲν σε ἐγενήσομεν ἡμεῖς, καὶ δι' ἡμῶν ἐλάμβανε τὴν μητέρα σου ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἐφύτρευσέ σε; φράσον οὖν, τοῦτοις ἡμῶν, τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς περὶ τοὺς γάμους, μέμφει τι ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἔχουσιν; οὐ μέμφομαι, φαίην ἂν. ἀλλὰ τοῖς περὶ τὴν τοῦ γενομένου τροφήν τε καὶ παιδείαν, ἐν ἧ καὶ σὺ ἐπαιδεύθης; ἢ οὐ καλῶς προσέταττον ἡμῶν οἱ ἐπὶ τοῦτοις τεταγμένοι νόμοι, παραγγέλλοντες τῷ πατρὶ τῷ σὺ σε ἐν μουσικῇ καὶ γυμναστικῇ παιδεύειν; Καλῶς, φαίην ἂν.

1. What do you understand by the Socratic method?
 2. What were considered as the constituents of a liberal education in Greece?
 3. Exemplify from this extract a peculiarity of the Greek idiom, in quoting the exact words of a speaker.
- (E). Give, where they are known, the birth-place, and dates of the birth and death of each of the writers from whom the above extracts are taken.

JUNIOR LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Translate:

(A). HOMER—*Iliad*, Book vi., vv. 465 to 481.

Ὡς εἰπὼν οὗ παιδὸς ὀρίξατο γαῖδιμος Ἐκτωρ.
 ἄψ δ' ὁ πᾶσι πρὸς ἑλπον ἐξέκρινε τοῖσιν
 ἐκλίνθη ἰάχων, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀνυχθεῖς,

ταρβήσας χαλκὸν τε ἰδὲ λόφον ἱππιαχαίτην,
 δεινὸν ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κύρθος ρεύοντα νόησας'
 ἐς δ' ἐγέλασσε πατὴρ τε φίλος καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
 αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς ἐκρυσθ' εἴλετο παιδῖμος Ἔκτωρ,
 καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐνὶ χθονὶ παμφανόουσαν,
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ὃν φίλον υἱὸν ἐπεὶ εἴσε πῆλε τε χερσίν,
 εἶπεν ἐπενεχόμενος Διὶ τ' Ὀλλοισίν τε θεοῖσιν.

Ζεῦ Ὀλλοι τε θεοὶ, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι
 παῖδ' ἱμῶν, ὥς καὶ ἐγὼ περ, ἀριπρεπεία Τρώεσσι,
 ἄδε βίην τ' ἀγαθὸν καὶ Ἰλίου ἴφι ἀνάσσειν·
 καὶ ποτὲ τις εἴπῃσι, πατρός γ' ὕδα πολλὸν ἀμείνων,
 ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα· φέροι δ' ἱναρα βροτάεντα
 κτείνας δέξιον ἄνδρα, χαρεῖη δὲ φρένα μήτηρ.

Appendix B.
 470 Examination
 Papers
 for Scholar-
 ships.

475

480

(B). EURIPIDES—*Medea*, vv. 1293 to 1305.

γυναῖκες, αἱ τῆςδ' ἐγγυὲς ἴστατε στήγας,
 ἄρ' ἐν δόμοισιν ἢ τὰ δαῖν' εἰργασμένη
 Μήδεα τοῖσδε γ', ἣ μεθίστασθαι φυνῇ;
 δεῖ γάρ νιν ἦτοι γῆε σφε κρυφθῆναι κάτω,
 ἢ πτηνὸν ἄραι σῶμ' ἐς αἰθέρος βάθος,
 εἰ μὴ τυράννων δώμασιν ὕψει δίκην.
 πέποιθ' ἀποκτείνασα κοῖράνους χθονός
 ἀθῶος αὐτὴ τῶνδε φεύξεσθαι δόμων;
 ἄλλ' οὐ γὰρ αὐτῆς φροντῖδ' ὥς τέκνων ἔχω
 κείνην μὲν οὗς ἴδρασεν ἔρξουσιν κακός,
 ἱμῶν δὲ παιδῶν ἦλθον ἐσώσωσιν βίον,
 μή μοι τε δράσασθ' οἱ προσέκοντες γένει,
 μητρῶσιν ἐκπράσσοιτες ἀνόσιον φόνον.

1295

1300

1305

(C). HERODOTUS, Book II., c. 118.

Εἰρομένου δὲ μιν τοὺς ἱρέας, εἰ μάταιον λόγον λέγουσι οἱ Ἕλληνες τὰ
 περὶ Διον γενέσθαι ἢ οὐ, ἔφασαν πρὸς ταῦτα τάδε ἱστορίησι φάμενα εἰδέναι
 παρ' αὐτοῦ Μενέλεω· ἰλθεῖν μὲν γὰρ μετὰ τὴν Ἑλίνης ἀρπαγὴν ἐς τὴν
 Τευκρίδα γῆν Ἑλλήνων στρατιὴν πολλὴν βοηθεύσαν Μενέλεω, ἐξβᾶσαν δὲ
 ἐς γῆν καὶ ἰδρυθείσαν τὴν στρατιάν πέμπειν ἐς τὸ Διον ἀγγέλους, σὺν δὲ
 σφε ἵνα καὶ αὐτὸν Μενέλεω. τοὺς δ' ἐπεὶ τε ἰσθλαῖν ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, ἀπει-
 γείν Ἑλίνην τε καὶ τὰ χρήματα, τὰ οἱ οἶχετο κλέψας Ἀλέξανδρος, τῶν τε
 ἀδελφμάτων δίκας αἰτεῖν· τοὺς δὲ Τευκρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον λέγειν τότε καὶ
 μετέπειτα, καὶ ὁμνύσας καὶ ἄνωμολ', μὴ μὲν ἔχων Ἑλίνην μηδὲ τὰ ἱππα-
 λεύμενα χρήματα, ἄλλ' εἶναι αἰτὰ πάντα ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, καὶ οὐκ ἂν δικάως
 αὐτοὶ δίκας ὑπέχων τῶν Πρωτεύς ὁ Αἰγύπτιος βασιλεὺς ἔχει.

(D). LUCIAN—*Timon*.

Μίτρα τὰ περὶ σουτοῦ λόγους, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀχάριστοι ἂν εἴμεν ἀμνημονού-
 τες. ἔτι δὲ καὶ ψηφίσματα γράφειν καὶ συμβουλευέων, καὶ στρατηγῶν, οὐ
 μακρὰ ὠφέλησε τὴν πόλιν· ἐπὶ τούτοις ἄσασι, Δίδοται τῇ βουλῇ, καὶ τῇ
 δῆμῳ, καὶ τῇ Πλυσίᾳ κατὰ φυλὰς, καὶ τοῖς δῆμοις ἰδίᾳ, καὶ κοινῇ πᾶσι,

Appendix B. Χρυσοῦν ἀναστῆσαι τὸν Τίμωνα παρὰ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει, κεραιὺν
 Examination Papers ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ ἔχοντα, καὶ ἀκτῖνας ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ· καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν
 for Scholars Χρυσοῖς στεφάνους ἑπτά, καὶ ἀνακηρυχθῆναι τοὺς στεφάνους σήμερον Διου-
 ships. σίαις τραγῳδοῖς καινοῖς.

1. Translate the following sentences into Greek:

(α). They marched thence with all the speed they could.

(β). We should not be surprised if the enemy were to pursue us, when we depart.

(γ). This being the case, it is probable that the Gods are opposed to our enemies, and allied to us.

(δ). Having halted during this day, they rose early on the next, and pursued their march.

(ε). Vereor ne veniat—vereor ut veniat.

2. Parse the following words:—ἀρέεσθαι, ἀνυχεῖς, εἰλετο, παμφανέωσαν, ἤλε, εἴπρη, ἀνίστα, χαρτίη, ἐσάτη, ἄραι, ἱστορήσει, βοηθεῖσαν, ἰερεῖσαν.

3.—a. Explain the construction of the genitive παιδὸς in v. 466, and of the accusative ἀνίστα in v. 480 of extract (A). b. Notice any peculiarity in the construction of 1296, and explain the use of the nominatives ἀθῶς αὐτῇ in v. 1300 of extract (B). c. Explain the construction of the first sentence, and supply the ellipsis in the last sentence of extract (C).

4. Derive ἀθῶς, ἀρπαγή, Ἡλιαία, τραγῳδός.

5. Explain the terms βόσλη, δῆμος, Ἡλιαία, φυλή.

6. Distinguish between—

εἴθ' ὥφελον σοφὸς εἶναι.

ποίησε.

φίλησαι.

εἴθ' ὥφειλε σοφὸς εἶναι.

ποίημα.

φιλῆσαι.

φιλῆσαι.

ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς.

νῆ Διᾶ.

αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς.

μὰ Διᾶ.

πᾶσα πόλις.

θεῖναι νόμους.

πᾶσα ἡ πόλις.

θέσθαι νόμους.

7. Give the geographical positions of Platæa, Mycale, Ægeospotami, and Arbela; and describe (with dates) the events by which they are severally distinguished.

EXAMINATION FOR SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.—GREEK PROSE.

Translate:

(A). PLATO.—*Protagoras*, chap. xxi.

“Ἴθι δῆ, ἔφη ἐγὼ, εἰ ἀρχῆς μοι ἀποκρίναι, δοκοῦσί τινες σοὶ σωφρονεῖν ἀδικοῦντες; Ἔστω, ἔφη. Τὸ δὲ σωφρονεῖν λέγεις εὖ φρονεῖν; Ἐφη. Τὸ εὖ φρονεῖν εὖ βουλευέσθαι, ὅτι ἀδικοῦσιν; Ἔστω, ἔφη. Πότερον, ἢν δ' ἐγώ, εἰ εὖ πράττουσιν ἀδικοῦντες ἢ εἰ κακῶς; Εἰ εὖ. Λέγεις οὖν ἀγαθὰ ἅπαντα εἶναι; Λέγω. Ἀρ' οὖν, ἢν δ' ἐγώ, ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἀγαθὰ, ἃ ἐστὶν ὠφελίμα ταῖς ἀνθρώποις; Καὶ ναὶ μὰ Δί, ἔφη, καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὠφελίμα ᾗ, ἔγωγε καλῶ ἀγαθὰ. καὶ μοι εἰδοῖαι ὁ Πρωταγόρας ἦδη τετραχύνθαι τε καὶ ἀγωνεῖν καὶ παρατετάχθαι πρὸς τὸ ἀποκρίνεσθαι· ἐπειδὴ οὖν ἑώρων αὐτὸν οὕτως ἔχοντα, ἐμβαλοῦμενος ἡρέμα ἡρόμην. Πότερον, ἢν δ' ἐγώ, λέγεις, ὃ Πρωταγόρας, ἃ

μηδὲν ἀνθρώπων ὠφέλιμά ἐστιν, ἢ ἂν μηδὲ τὸ παράπαν ὠφέλιμα; καὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπων
 τοιαῦτα σὺ ἀγαθὰ καλεῖς; Οὐδαμῶς, ἔφη· ἀλλ' ἔγωγε πολλὰ οἷδ' ἂν ἀνθρώ-
 ποις μὲν ἀνωφέλῃ ἐστί, καὶ σίτια καὶ ποτὰ καὶ φάρμακα καὶ ἄλλα μικρὰ, τὰ
 ἐν γε ὠφέλιμα· τὰ δὲ ἀνθρώποις μὲν οὐδέτερα, ἵπποις δὲ τὰ δὲ βουσί μόνον, αἷμα
 τὰ δὲ κυσί, τὰ δὲ γε τούτων μὲν οὐδενί, δένδροις δὲ τὰ δὲ τοῦ ξένδρου ταῖς
 μὲν ρίζαις ἀγαθὰ, ταῖς δὲ βλάσταις ποτηρὰ, οἷον καὶ ἡ κόπρος, πάντων τῶν
 φυτῶν ταῖς μὲν ρίζαις ἀγαθὸν παραβαλλομένην, εἰ δ' ἐθέλοις ἐπὶ τοὺς
 πτέρους καὶ τοὺς νότους κλῶνας ἐπιβάλλειν, πάντα ἀπέλλυσιν.

Examina-
 tion Papers
 for Scholars.
 1819.

(B). *HERODOTUS, Book I., c. 130.*

'Αστυάγης μὲν νῦν βασιλεύσας ἐπ' ἔτεα πέντε καὶ τρήκοντα οὕτω τῆς
 βασιλείης καταπαύσθη, Μῆδοι δὲ ὑπέκυψαν Πέρσῃ διὰ τὴν τοῦτον κικρόμενην,
 ἄρξαντες τῆς ἀνω Ἄλως ποταμοῦ Ἀσίης ἐπ' ἔτεα τρήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν δυὼν
 ἔλονται, παρὶξ ἢ ὅσον οἱ Σκόθαι ἤρχον. ὑστέρῃ μόνον χρόνῳ μετεμέλησέν τι
 αἶψα ταῦτα ποιήσας, καὶ ἀπίστησαν ἀπὸ Δαρείου ἀποστάντες ἐν ὀπίσω
 καταστράφησαν μάχῃ νικηθέντες. τότε δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀστυάγῃ οἱ Πέρσαι τε καὶ ὁ
 Κύρος ἐκαστὸν ἀπὸ τοῦτον τῆς Ἀσίης. Ἀστυάγης
 δὲ Κύρος καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ποιήσας εἶχε παρ' ἑωυτοῦ, ἐς δ' ἐπελεύθησε. οὕτω
 δὲ Κύρος γενόμενός τε καὶ τραφεὶς ἐβασίλευσε, καὶ Κροῖσον ὑστέρον τούτων
 ἄρξαντα ἀδικίῃ καταστρέψατο, ὥς εἰρηταί μοι [τό] πρότερον. τοῦτον δὲ
 καταστρεψάμενος οὕτω πάσης τῆς Ἀσίης ἤρξε.

(C). *THUCYDIDES, Book I., c. 120.*

τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις, ὃ ἄνδρες ξήμαχοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι αἰτιασάμεθα ὥς
 οὐ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐψηφισμένοι τὸν πόλεμον εἰσι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς τοῦτο νῦν ξυνήγαγον.
 χρή γὰρ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἴσου νέμοντας τὰ κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν, ὥστε
 καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται. ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναίους ἦδη
 ἐνῆλάνθησαν οὐκ ἐδέχθη δέονται ὥστε φυλάξασθαι αὐτοὺς· τοὺς δὲ τῇν
 μεσότητι μᾶλλον καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῃ κατακειμένους εἰδέναι χρή ὅτι, τοῖς κάτω
 ἢν μὴ ἀμύνουσι, χαλεποτέρων ἔξουσιν τὴν κατακομιδὴν τῶν ὠραίων καὶ πάλιν
 ἀντιληφέντων ὧν ἡ θάλασσα τῇ ἡπείρῃ διδώσι, καὶ τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ κακοὺς
 κριτὰς ὥς μὴ προστηκόντων εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δὲ ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω πρόοιτο,
 κἂν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ θεινὸν προσελθεῖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἦσαν νῦν βου-
 λεύεσθαι. ὥστε καὶ μὴ ὁκνεῖν δεῖ αὐτοὺς τὸν πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης μεταλαμ-
 βάνειν. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μὲν ἐστίν, εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῦσιν, ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν
 δὲ ἀδικουμένων ἐκ μὲν εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, εὖ δὲ παρασχόν ἐκ πολέμου πάλιν
 ξυμβῆναι, καὶ μήτε τῇ κατὰ πόλεμον ἐντυχίᾳ ἐπαίρεισθαι μήτε τῇ ἡσυχίᾳ τῆς
 εἰρήνης ἡδόμενον ἀδικεῖσθαι. ὅ τε γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἡδοκὴν ἀνῶν τάχιστα ἂν
 ὑφαιρεθείη τῆς ῥαστώνης τὸ τερπνὸν δι' ὅπερ ὁκνεῖ, εἰ ἡσυχάζει, ὅ τε ἐν
 πολέμῳ ἐντυχίᾳ πλεονάζων οἷον ἐντεθῆναι θράσει ἀπίστῳ ἐπαυρόμενος.
 πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνωσθέντα ἡβουλοτέρων τῶν ἐναντίων τυχόντων καταρ-
 θώθη, καὶ ἔτι πλείω ἂν καλῶς δοκοῦντα βουλευθῆναι ἐς τυφλῶν αἰσχροῦς
 περιείσθη· ἐνθυμείται γὰρ οὐδεὶς ὁμοίᾳ τῇ πίστει καὶ ἔργῳ ἐπιείρηχται, ἀλλὰ
 μετ' ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξάζομεν, μετὰ δέους δὲ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐλλείπομεν.

Translate into Attic Greek :—

As the day dies into night, so does the summer into winter: the sap is
 said to descend into the root, and there it lies buried in the ground; the

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earth is covered with snow, or crusted with frost, and becomes a general sepulchre. When the spring appeareth, all begin to rise : the plants and flowers peep out of their graves, revive and grow, and flourish : this is the annual resurrection. The corn by which we live, and for want of which we perish by famine, is notwithstanding cast upon the earth, and buried in the ground, with a design that it may corrupt, and being corrupted, may revive and multiply ; our bodies are fed with this constant experiment, and we continue this present life by a succession of resurrections. Thus all things are repaired by corrupting, are preserved by perishing, and revive by dying ; and can we think that man, the lord of all these things, which thus die and revive for him, should be detained in death, as never to live again ?

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—LATIN.

Subject for a Latin Essay :—

Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio.

HORACE—*Epistles*, II., 1.

Translate into Latin lyrics :—

Say, Father Thames, for thou hast seen
Full many a sprightly race
Disporting on thy margent green
The paths of pleasure trace,
Who foremost now delight to cleave
With pliant arm thy glassy wave ?
The captive linnet which enthrall ?
What idle progeny succeed
To chase the rolling circle's speed,
Or urge the flying ball ?

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

Translate into Latin verse.

Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
In scepter'd pall come sweeping by,
Presenting Thebes or Pelops' line,
Or the tale of Troy divine,
Or what (though rare) of later age
Ennobled bath the buskin'd stage.
But, O sad Virgin, that thy power
Might raise Mæneus from his bower,
Or bid the soul of Orpheus sing
Such notes, as warbled to the string,
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek,
And made Hell grant what Love did seek.

Translate into Latin Prose :—

But the contending parties came not into the field on equal terms : the one was old in years and sated with excitement, the other was active and ardent, flushed with conquest and impatient for power ; the one had long clothed himself in the garb of peace, the other had not yet abashed the

sword which had subdued the Gauls. Pompeius stood like the oak, conspicuous and alone in the centre of some fertile field, bearing the trophies of many triumphs, majestic in its decay, and venerated for its antique associations: Caesar fell upon him like the lightning of Jupiter, which spares nothing venerable, nothing holy, neither the monarch of the forest, nor the temples of its own divinity.

Translate into English, in as few words as possible:—

VIRGIL, *Georgics*, I. 150.

Mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos
 Raset robigo, nequeisque horreret in arvis
 Carduus: intereunt segetes, subit aspera silva,
 Lappaque tribulique, interque nitentia culta
 Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae.
 Quod nisi et assiduis herbam insectabere rastris,
 Et sonitu terrebis aves, et ruris opaci
 Falce premeis umbram votisque vocaveris imbrem;
 Heu, magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum,
 Concussaque famem in silvis solabere quercu.

SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

Translate into Elegiac verse:—

No product here the barren hills afford,
 But man and steel, the soldier and his sword;
 No vernal blooms their torpid rocks array,
 But winter lingering chills the lap of May;
 No zephyr fondly sues the mountain's breast,
 But meteors glare, and stormy glooms invest.

Re-translate into Latin:—

They may be timid and dastardly, who can look for refuge behind them, who can fly through safe and quiet roads, and be received into their own territories and their own lands. For your part, necessity obliges you to be brave; and, since every mean between victory and death is sunk out of reach, you must resolve to conquer, or should fortune be unfavourable, to meet death in battle rather than in flight. If this determination be firmly fixed in every one of your breasts, I affirm again, you are conquerors. The immortal gods never gave to man a more invigorating incentive to conquest.

Translate into English, in as few words as possible:—

TACITUS, *Histories*, I. 20.

Proxima pecuniae cura: et cuncta scrutantibus iustissimum visum est inde repeti, ubi inopiae causa erat. his et vicinis milliens sestertium donationibus Nero effuderat. appellari singulos iussit, decuma parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta. at illis vix decumae super portiones erant, isdem erga aliena sumptibus quibus sua prodegerant, cum rapacissimo cuique ac perditissimo non agri aut fenus, sed sola instrumenta vitiorum manerent. exactioni triginta equites Romani praepositi, novum officii genus et ambitu ac numero onerosum. ubique hasta et sector, et inquieta urbe actionibus. ac tamen grande gaudium, quod tam pauperes forent quibus donasset Nero quam quibus abstulisset.

FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. What are the perfects and supines of *cado*, *frango*, *fodio*, *colo*, *gigno*?
2. By whom, and at what dates, were the battles of Regillus, Aricia, and Zama fought?

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3. What are the principal uses of the conjunction *Ut*?
4. Give the rules for the quantity of E final in Latin.
5. Draw a map of Sicily, and mark in it Panormus, Messina, Syracuse, Bryx, Lilybæum, Agrigentum, and Camarina.

Re-translate into Latin :—

Here you see the Athenians, whence humanity, learning, religion, the fruits of the earth, the rights and laws of mankind, are thought to have been first propagated; for the possession of whose city, the gods themselves are said to have contended, on account of its beauty; which is of so great antiquity, that it is reported to have brought forth its own citizens, and the same spot to have been their parent, their nurse, and their country; and of so great authority, that the broken and shattered fame of Greece depends now singly on the credit of this city. Here also are the Lacedæmonians, whose tried and renowned virtue was confirmed, not only by nature, but by discipline; who alone, of all the nations upon earth, have subsisted for above seven hundred years without any change in their laws and manners.

BUNNELL LEWIS, *Professor.*

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French, or German, or Italian :—

Guilt ever irrational.

Warren Hastings' conduct upon these occasions may be thought irrational. But, thank God, guilt was never a rational thing: it distorts all the faculties of the mind, it perverts them, it leaves a man no longer in the free use of his reason, it puts him into confusion. He has recourse to such miserable and absurd expedients for covering his guilt, as all those who are used to sit in the seat of judgment know have been the cause of detection of half the villainies in the world. To argue that these could not be his reasons, because they were not wise, sound, and substantial, would be to suppose what is not true, that bad men were always discreet and able. But I can very well, from the circumstances, discover motives which may affect a giddy, superficial, shattered, guilty, anxious, restless mind, full of the weak resources of fraud, craft, and intrigue, that might induce him to make these discoveries, and to make them in the manner he has done. Not rational, and well-fitted for their purposes, I am very ready to admit; for, God forbid that guilt should ever leave a man the free undisturbed use of his faculties. For, as guilt never rose from a true use of our rational faculties, so it is very frequently subversive of them. God forbid that prudence, the first of all the virtues, as well as the supreme director of them all, should ever be employed in the service of any of the vices. No, it takes the lead, and is never found where justice does not accompany it; and, if ever it is attempted to bring it into the service of the vices, it immediately subverts their cause. It tends to their discovery, and I hope and trust, finally to their utter ruin and destruction.—BURNS.

1. Give examples of the similarities between the French and the Latin Syntax.
2. Explain the English idiom, "*I would have you go*;" and translate it into French, German, and Italian.
3. Explain the English idiom, "*He is to come*;" and translate it into French, German, and Italian.
4. What are the forms for past time? Give them, with comparative examples, in English, French, Latin, German, and Italian.

5. Explain the meanings of *Fables* and *Fabliaux*.
6. Give the various epochs of the development of the French language.
7. State the influence of Pascal on the French language.
8. Compare the genius of Molière with that of other dramatists, ancient and modern.
9. Give an account of the life, works, and influence of Klopstock.
10. Give an account of the life and works of Tasso; and explain the various characters of Epic Poetry.

RAYMOND DE VERICOUR.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE—
HISTORY.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Write a short essay on the importance of clearness in composition.
2. Prove that a sound knowledge of Etymology is the best guide in Orthography.
3. Give rules for the use of *shall* and *will* in the future tenses of verbs.
4. Show that the English language is made up of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French, with an admixture of Latin and Greek derivatives.

HISTORY.—GREEK.

5. Describe the usurpation of Pisistratus.
6. Enumerate the events of the Persian Wars, from the battle of Marathon to the battle of Salamis.
7. Recount the administration of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens, and their expulsion by Thrasybulus.

HISTORY.—ROMAN.

8. Discuss the causes and results of the Punic Wars.
9. Give some account of the Catilinarian Conspiracy.
10. Review the events of Roman History, from the death of Julius Caesar to the battle of Actium.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. What are the characteristics of Spenser's poetry?
2. Write a short account of Shakespeare's life.
3. Mention some of the most remarkable of Ben Jonson's plays.
4. What was Hooker's most celebrated work? What is the nature of his style?
5. What is the style of Lord Bacon's Essays?
6. Sketch the plot of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE THIRD YEAR.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Sketch the plot of Shakespeare's "Macbeth."
2. Enumerate the principal Dramatic Works of Beaumont and Fletcher.
3. What were the chief works of Lord Bacon?
4. What are the characteristics of Cowley's poetry?
5. Give a brief account of Milton's "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas."
6. What was Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel?"
7. What is the style of Milton's prose?
8. What are the characteristics of Thomas Fuller's writing?

HALLAM'S MIDDLE AGES.

9. Give a short account of the Feudal System.

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SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—HISTORY.

1. Give an analysis of the Feudal System.
2. How was the succession to the Crown regulated in Anglo-Saxon times?
3. Enumerate the classes of society among the Anglo-Saxons.
4. To what extent did William the Conqueror alter the constitution of the Kingdom?
5. In what respects did Anglo-Norman Feudalism differ from that of the Continent?
6. Estimate the influence of Magna Charta as a bulwark of freedom.
7. What was the Confirmation of the Charters?
8. Trace the origin of Parliamentary Government, comparing the Parliaments of Henry the Third's reign with the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemots, and the Great Councils of the Anglo-Normans.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIP.

Morning.

1. Explain the theory of recurring decimals. Reduce to vulgar fractions $\cdot 75\dot{3}$ and $\cdot 75\dot{3}$.

2. A vessel in the form of a cube contains $\frac{7}{12}$ of a solid foot. Find the exact length of each side in inches. Find also the whole surface.

3. Solve the algebraic equations—

$$(1.) \sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x+x^2} = a.$$

$$(2.) \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{a-x}} + \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a+x}} = 2\sqrt{a}$$

$$(3.) x^4 - 3\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 = 0.$$

4. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$(1.) x+y=a \quad x^4-y^4=b^4.$$

$$(2.) xy=a^2, \quad yz=b^2, \quad xz=c^2.$$

5. Construct the quadratic equations whose roots are a and $\frac{1}{a}$, and verify the result by solving the constructed equation.

6. Construct the biquadratic equation of which the roots are $a, -\frac{1}{a}, b, \frac{1}{b}$.

Prove, *a priori*, that the equation will be a 'reciprocal one.'

7. Define a logarithm, and prove from the definition that

$$\log \frac{ab}{\sqrt{c}} = \log a + \log b - \frac{1}{2} \log c.$$

8. Show how to construct a pentagon in a given circle.

9. Find the value of $\tan 15^\circ$, $\sec 15^\circ$, and $\operatorname{cosec} 120^\circ$.

10. Prove the following theorems, viz. :—

$$\tan a = \cot a - 2 \cot 2a = \tan \left(45 + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \sec a.$$

11. Discuss the different methods of determining the third side c of a triangle of which the sides a, b , and the angle C , are given.

12. Determine the general equations of the circle and the straight line, and show, *a priori*, why, in the former, there are three, and, in the latter, two constants.

13. Under what conditions, expressed by relations among the constants, will the straight line $y=mx+b$ respectively intersect, touch, and lie without the circle $x^2+y^2=r^2$?

THIRD YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

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Afternoon.

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1. Determine the tangent of the angle which the straight lines, whose equations are

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1, \quad \frac{x}{a'} + \frac{y}{b'} = 1,$$

make with each other.

2. Deduce the equation of a straight line which passes through a given point (α, β) , and is perpendicular to the straight line whose equation is

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1.$$

3. Prove, analytically, that if two straight lines intersect in a circle, the rectangle under the segments of the one will be equal to the rectangle under the segments of the other.

4. Determine the nature of the curve represented by the equation—

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 + x + y = 1.$$

5. Trace the curves represented by the equations—

$$(1.) y = e^x + e^{-x}.$$

$$(2.) y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}.$$

6. Prove that the focal distances of any point of the hyperbola make equal angles with the normal at that point.

7. Define the circle of curvature of a plane curve, and show how it may be determined for any given point of the curve.

8. Find expressions for the normal, subnormal, and tangent, to the catenary

$$y = \frac{c}{2} \left(e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \right)$$

9. Deduce also the radius of curvature of the above curve, and determine where it assumes a minimum value.

10. Investigate fully the conditions for determining the maxima and minima of functions of one variable. Apply them to circumscribe a given sphere with the smallest cone.

11. Integrate the differentials—

$$\frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2}, \quad \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

12. Explain and exemplify the application of the integral calculus to the determination of the areas and the lengths of curves.

THIRD YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

Morning.

1. Discuss, geometrically and analytically, the problem of making a circle pass through three given points on a plane. Under what conditions is the problem impossible?

2. Bisect a given triangle by a straight line drawn from a given point in one of its sides.

3. If a triangle be inscribed in a circle, and from the vertex straight lines be drawn parallel to the tangents at the extremities of the base; then, by these straight lines, together with the tangents, and the base produced if necessary, will two similar triangles be formed.

4. Find all the roots of the equation $x^3 - 1 = 0$.

5. Solve, by approximation, the equation $x^2 + 20x = 100$.

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6. The roots of every reciprocal equation of an even degree $2n$, can be found by the solution of an equation of the degree n .

7. Solve, by quadratics, the algebraic equations—

$$(1.) \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{a-x}} + \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a+x}} = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$(2.) \sqrt{ax+b} + \sqrt{cx+d} = b\sqrt{cx+f}.$$

8. Solve the system of equations—

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x+y} - \sqrt{x-y} &= \sqrt{a} \\ \sqrt[3]{x+y} + \sqrt[3]{x-y} &= \sqrt[3]{b}. \end{aligned}$$

9. Prove the trigonometrical formulæ—

$$\cos^2 \frac{A+B}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{A+B}{2} = \cos A \cos B.$$

$$\frac{\cos 3A + \sin 3A}{\cos A - \sin A} = 1 + \sin 2A.$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \tan A \tan \frac{A}{2}} = \cos A.$$

10. Show how to determine the time of rising of the sun, when the latitude of the place, the declination of the sun, and the obliquity of the ecliptic, are given.

11. The angles of a plane triangle are as the numbers 5, 12, 13, and the radius of the inscribed circle is given. Find the sides of the triangle.

12. In a plane triangle $\tan B = \frac{b \sin A}{c - b \cos A}$. Prove this, and show hence that $B = \frac{b}{c} \sin A + \frac{b^2}{2c^2} \sin 2A + \frac{b^3}{3c^3} \sin 3A + \&c.$

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Morning.

1. Multiply '372106 by '0054, and express the result as a vulgar fraction in lowest terms. Explain the origin and nature of decimal fractions.

2. Supposing 32 metres equal to 35 yards, express 11835.49 metres in English miles.

3. Extract the square root of '00789 to four places of decimals. Demonstrate the rule for the extraction of the square root.

4. If one Prussian dollar, of thirty silver groschen, is equal to three shillings, and one Frankfort florin, of sixty kreuzers, is equal to 1*s.* 8*d.*, express 25 thalers 18 silver groschen in florins and kreuzers.

5. Find the solid content of a cylinder of which the diameter and depth are each equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

6. The hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is 1000 yards, and one of the sides is to the other in the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 7. Find those sides.

7. Explain what is meant by a Geometrical Progression. Find an expression for the n th term, and for the sum of n terms of the progression—

$$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{15} + \frac{4}{45} - \frac{8}{135} + \&c.$$

When is the sum of a geometric progression *ad inf.*, infinite in value, and when finite.

8. Solve the following equations:—

$$(1.) 5(3x-4)-4(7x-9)=4\left(6+\frac{x-1}{3}\right)$$

$$(2.) \frac{4x}{5-x} - \frac{20-4x}{x} = \frac{15}{x}.$$

$$(3.) \sqrt{ax+b} = \sqrt[3]{cx+b^3}.$$

9. Solve the following quadratic equations:—

$$(1.) (x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - 7(x-\frac{1}{2}) + 12 = 0.$$

$$(2.) x+y=a \quad x^2+y^2=b^2.$$

10. Prove that if two lines intersect in a circle, the rectangle under the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle under the segments of the other.

11. Upon a given straight line, to describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilinear angle.

12. Prove the following theorems of plane trigonometry:—

$$\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan a \pm \tan b}{1 \mp \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\tan a + \sec a = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{2 \sec a}{1 + \sec a} = \left(\sec \frac{a}{2}\right)^2.$$

13. Explain the object of trigonometry, and illustrate some of its more important applications to the mensuration of heights and distances.

14. Find in terms of the sides the length of the straight line bisecting the angle C of a triangle, and terminating in the opposite side.

SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS IN MEDICINE.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. What is the cause of the intense degree of cold produced by mixing solid carbonic acid with ether?

2. Define the terms "Latent Heat" and "Specific Heat;" and illustrate your meaning by some examples.

3. Give some instances in which cold appears to be reflected.

4. A galvanic cell is formed of copper and zinc immersed in dilute acid, the action is found at first to be energetic, then feeble, and finally to cease altogether; how do you explain this?

5. How is it shown that the inner and outer coatings of a Leyden jar are in opposite electrical states?

6. Describe the construction of the eye-piece generally used in the compound microscope, and explain the function of each glass contained in it.

7. State the several hypotheses used to account for the fact, that the eye can adapt itself to viewing distinctly objects at different distances.

8. When is light polarized by reflection?

9. How can heat be produced by electricity; and in what way can electricity be produced by heat?

10. Under what circumstances do three forces, acting at the same point, produce equilibrium?

11. How do you find the centre of gravity of any rectilinear figure?

12. Define the terms "uniformly accelerated velocity," and "quantity of motion."

13. Through what distance would a heavy body fall in twenty seconds?

J. ENGLAND, Examiner.

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THIRD YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

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1. Show that any number of forces in the same plane, not in equilibrium, can be reduced either to a single force or to a couple, and in the case of a single resultant, determine it both in direction and magnitude from knowing the directions and magnitudes of the component forces.
2. A beam rests with one end on a smooth horizontal plane, the other pressing against a smooth vertical wall, knowing the length, the position, and weight of the beam, determine the strain on a horizontal tie attached to its lower extremity, which will keep it in equilibrium.
3. A solid cone, whose height is twice the diameter of its base, is suspended from a point in the circumference of its base; determine its position of equilibrium.
4. A bar, each foot of the length of which weighs 5 lbs., rests upon a fulcrum distant 3 feet from one extremity; what must be its length that a weight of 80 lbs., suspended from that extremity, may just be balanced by 20 lbs. suspended from the other?
5. Prove the following equations of rectilinear motion, viz:—

$$v = V \pm ft$$

$$s = Vt \pm \frac{ft^2}{2}$$

$$v^2 - V^2 = 2fs$$

6. Prove that the path described by a projectile in vacuo is a parabola.
7. Determine the time of falling down a small arc of a circle terminated at its lowest point.
8. A heavy point moves in a vertical circle; determine the pressure at any point on the circumference.
9. How is the refractive index of a transparent medium determined, and prove that in a prism placed in the position of minimum deviation—

$$\mu = \frac{\sin \frac{A+d}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}$$

10. Prove the following formula for determining the focal length of a lens—

$$\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r'} \right)$$

11. Explain the construction of the ordinary terrestrial eye-piece.
12. How is polarized distinguished from ordinary light?
13. Prove that atmospheric refraction varies nearly as the tangent of the zenith distance, and show how to determine the co-efficient.
14. Show how to determine the angle which two distant places on the earth's surface subtend at a planet, and hence how to determine the horizontal parallax.
15. From two heliocentric latitudes and longitudes, show how to determine the place of the node and inclination of a planet's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic.
16. Give an outline of the method of ascertaining the sun's parallax by means of the transit of Venus.
17. Show how to clear the observed distance of the moon and a fixed star of the effects of parallax and refraction.

ARTS.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN NATURAL HISTORY.—BOTANY.

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1. Describe, with the aid of outline diagrams, the chief modifications which the ovary and receptacle present in the following genera of *Rosaceae*:—*Rosa*, *Fragaria*, *Dryas*, and *Spiraea*. Examination Papers for Scholarships.
2. What general characters does the fruit exhibit in *Euphorbiaceae*? How are these modified in the case of *Mercurialis*? Name the three genera which represent the family in Britain.
3. Define the order *Urticaceae*.
4. Why are Diatoms now generally regarded as members of the vegetable kingdom? Give some account of their various modes of multiplication.

ZOOLOGY.

1. How does the skeleton of the *Dinosauria* differ from that of Reptiles in general? In what geological formations have remains of this order been detected?
2. Briefly sum up the results of the researches of Kölliker on the development of the *Cephalopoda*.
3. Describe, with the aid of diagrams, the entire structure of the freshwater Polype (*Hydra*), and compare it with that of a Polyzoon.
4. Give some account of the minute structure of the liver, and of the principal modifications which this organ presents in the different classes of *Vertebrata*.

MEDICINE.—SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—BOTANY.

1. Define the terms 'peltate,' 'inueronate,' 'crenate,' 'pinnate,' and 'equitant,' as applied to leaves.
2. In what families of the British Flora do examples of unisexual plants occur?
3. Compare the groups *Ranunculaceae*, *Rosaceae*, and *Alismaceae*.
4. Give examples of vegetable groups which characterize the Flora of the New World.

ZOOLOGY.

1. In what groups of the Animal Kingdom has the existence of a renal apparatus been determined?
2. Describe the structure of the manducatory organs and digestive tract in the Medicinal Leech.
3. The name of Coral is applied to two very different kinds of skeleton, or hard parts, occurring among the Actinoid Polypes.—Distinguish between them.
4. Give some account of the geographical distribution of poisonous Serpents.

J. REAY GREENE, *Professor of Natural History.*

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS, ENGINEERING, AND AGRICULTURE.—CHEMISTRY.

1. What are the laws of combination?
2. How is ozone prepared, and what are the points of difference between its properties and those of ordinary oxygen?
3. How is phosphoric acid prepared?
4. What are the tests for hydriodic, nitric, carbonic, and sulphuric acids?
5. What are the two modifications of silicic acid; and how are they converted into each other?
6. What is a salt radical? Give examples of simple and compound salt radicals.

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for Scholarships.
7. What is the theory of the hardening of common and of hydraulic mortars?
 8. Give the relations of the axes of the square prismatic system and the notation of the faces of the octahedron of this system.
 9. What are the tests for alumina, zinc, lead, potash, and ammonia?
 10. How many grains of nitrate of silver are required to decompose ten grains of chloride of sodium?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ag} = 108 \\ \text{Na} = 23 \\ \text{Cl} = 35.5. \end{array}$$

SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR IN MEDICINE.—CHEMISTRY.

1. What is the law of equivalents?
2. Explain the law of combination by volume.
3. How is the amalgam prepared in which NH_3 is supposed to exist?
4. What are the tests for H_2 , HO_2 , NO_2 , and PO_2 ?
5. Give the preparation and the properties of NO and NO_2 .
6. What are the reactions which take place in preparing NO_2 from equal weights of nitre and oil of vitriol? Why is NO_2 more easily obtained by those proportions than when a smaller quantity of oil of vitriol is employed?
7. How is potassa fusa prepared?
8. How is white precipitate prepared? What is its composition?
9. Salts of silver, peroxide of mercury, zinc, and lime, are in the same solution; separate them and give the characteristic reagent for each.
10. How many grains of nitrate of silver are required to precipitate four grains of HO_2 ?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ag} = 108 \\ \text{O} = 6 \end{array}$$

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS OF THE FOURTH YEAR.—CHEMISTRY.

1. What is the nature of the white crystals of the leaden chambers? Under what conditions in the manufacture of sulphuric acid are they formed?
2. Explain the constitution of salts on the salt radical theory.
3. How is HI prepared; and why cannot a process be adopted similar to that followed in the formation of HCl ?
4. Carbonic acid, protoxide of nitrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, are mixed together; how would you test for the presence of each gas?
5. One ounce of HO , NO_2 is wanted, how much nitre and HO SO_3 are required, by theory, for the reaction, so as to leave bisulphate of potash in the retort?

$$\text{K} = 39.$$

6. How is platinum separated from its ores and converted into a malleable state?
7. Give the formula, mode of preparation, and properties of the aldehyde of the ethylic series.
8. Calculate the formula of hydrated acetic acid from the following data:—

100 grains of acetate of silver give on combustion—

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{C} = 14.37 \\ \text{H} = 1.80 \\ \text{O} = 14.37 \\ \text{AgO} = 69.46 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100.00 \\ \text{C} = 6 \\ \text{Ag} = 108. \end{array}$$

J. BLYTH, Professor.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN PATHOLOGY.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

1. Specify the foreign bodies, living and inanimate, found in the human body, and their situation.
2. Enumerate the various states of the system calculated to produce hæmorrhage.
3. Given a number of small abscesses in the liver, from what cause are they likely to be produced.
4. Specify the changes in the position of the heart from its normal situation, and their causes.
5. Describe the appearance and situation of the fluid in a case of hydrocephalus, and the condition of the brain.
6. Explain the connexion between the morbid phenomena, and the symptoms in peritonitis.
7. What is the cause of the immediate danger of death in a case of pericarditis.
8. What are the consequences, immediate and remote, of endocarditis?
9. Under what circumstances besides diabetes do you find glucosuria?
10. What are the effects of hysteria on the urine and urinary organs?
11. What are the chief morbid conditions of the urine?
12. Describe a case of gangrene of the lungs, and state its cause.
13. What are the various secondary affections produced by disease of the heart?
14. If one ureter be completely blocked up by disease, what will be the effect on both the kidneys?
15. Specify the various causes which might produce a loss of motive power in the lower extremities.

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1. How do you divide the causes of disease? Explain and give an example of each kind.
 2. Enumerate the causes which might create disturbance of the intellectual faculties.
 3. In what forms might the functions of the heart be disturbed, and from what causes?
 4. Given dulness on percussion over a limited portion of a lung, enumerate the various causes which might produce it.
 5. Specify the abnormal states in which the urine might be found, and the cause in each case.
 6. What is the natural process of cure in gangrene and necrosis?
 7. If fluid be found in a serous cavity after death, from what causes might it have arisen, and how might the cause be determined from the pathological appearance?
 8. (a) In what tissue does spontaneous hæmorrhage most frequently arise? (b) In what locality is hæmorrhage found in childhood, as compared with adult life and old age? (c) How is hæmorrhage affected by the specific gravity of the atmosphere?
 9. Suppose œdema of one leg and thigh, what might be its cause? If œdema of both lower extremities succeed ascites, how do you explain the œdema in such cases?
 10. What effects are produced from very extensive swelling of both tonsils, as in scarlatina?
 11. What is the cause of secondary swellings of the lymphatic glands of the neck in this disease?
 12. Enumerate the diseases generally believed to be hereditary?

D. C. O'CONNOR, Professor.

Appendix B.
Examination
Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.—GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the position, and what is the course of the *Altai Mountains*?
2. What is the course of the river *La Plata*, and what country does it drain?
3. What is the position, and what is the nature of the country formerly known as *Banks' Land*?
4. In what portion of the globe does the largest area of *plateau land* occur?
5. What is the cause of *tides*, and what are the peculiar circumstances which give rise to *spring* and *neap tides*?

PRIZE EXAMINATION FOR STUDENTS OF SECOND YEAR (OLD ORDINANCE).—SURVEYING, &c.

1. What is the line of collimation in a theodolite. How may it be out of adjustment? What error would be produced in an observation by its being out of adjustment?
2. Describe the division of the scale and vernier on a circle that will enable you to read to 20".
3. Suppose you require to range a line from station A to station B, B being not visible from A, but both being visible from an intermediate station C; how would you do it?
4. How would you plot a traverse without the aid of a protractor?
5. If the traverse were a closed one, how would you find its area?
6. How would you find the local time by an observation of the sun?
7. Set up and read the mountain barometer on the table.
8. Explain the following method of keeping a Level Field Book:—
B.S. | Int. | F.S. | Height of Inst. | Result. | Dist.

SECOND YEAR'S ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.—GEOMETRICAL DRAWING AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

1. When will the projection of a curve on a plane be a straight line?
2. A circular cylinder has its axis horizontal, and making a given angle with the vertical plane of projection; draw its vertical projection.
3. Two cylinders of unequal radii, one vertical, the other horizontal and parallel to the vertical plane of projection intersect, their axes being in the same plane; draw the projections of their intersection.
4. A cylinder intersects a cone as in sketch; draw the projection of their curve of intersection.
5. Given the projections of three points; find the traces of the plane passing through them.
6. Given the traces of three planes; find the projections of their point of intersection.
7. How would you construct the angle between two lines whose projections are given?
8. Draw the shadow cast by the cone, in the sketch, on the two planes.
9. Make an isometric drawing of the section of a cone by a plane.
10. If a line be given by its projection, as also the position of the picture plane and point of sight, how would you find the vanishing point of the line on the picture plane?

ALEX. JACK, Professor.

PRIZE EXAMINATION FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS.—GEOLOGY.

1. What features serve to distinguish rocks of a sedimentary nature?
2. In what respect do Igneous differ from Plutonic Rocks?

3. What is the nature of the Tertiary deposits of the valley of the Thames, and how are they grouped?
4. What is the position of the *Arcicular costata* beds; and what fossils characterize these?
5. Where do the remains of all Mammals first make their appearance; what is the nature of these remains, and to what forms of animals are they referable?
6. In what formation have the remains of the *Archegosaurus* been found, and what was the nature of this animal?
7. What is the age, position, and nature of the Paris building stone?
8. What strata in America yield the mineral oil which is used for illuminating purposes?
9. What is the origin, and what is the nature of mineral veins?
10. What are the minerals which enter into the composition of granite? To what systems of crystals do they belong; and what are their respective natures?
11. Under what circumstance do Garnets commonly occur? To what system do they belong; and what is their composition?
12. What is the nature, and what is the composition of Black-band Iron-stone?

Appendix B.
Examination Papers
for Scholarships.

ROBERT HARKNESS, Professor.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—LOGIC.

1. Is Descartes' proof of the existence of an external world an instance of reasoning in a circle?
2. What is Hobbes's distinction between memory and imagination?
3. Enumerate and explain the Idola of Bacon?
4. What is Locke's account of the origin of the Idea of Infinite Space? Are Cousin's objections to it valid?
5. What does Hume mean by "Impressions and Ideas?" How do they differ from Sensation and Reflection as explained by Locke?
6. What place do the "Categories" hold in the system of Kant?
7. What was in reality Reid's theory of Perception?
8. What does Brown mean by "Simple and Relative Suggestion," respectively?
9. What, according to Sir W. Hamilton, is the immediate object of Perception? Is his theory mediate or immediate?
10. Explain and criticise Sir W. Hamilton's classification of the Cognitive Faculties?

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—LOGIC.

1. Is logic rightly defined to be "the science of proof?" If not, give a more exact definition.
2. Is the operation of simple apprehension confined to "terms?"
3. Explain the distinction between "finite" and "infinite" nouns. Is it of any logical value?
4. What is meant by "Summum Genus," and "Infima Species?" Do they exist in nature, or are they purely arbitrary?
5. How are propositions divided as to their quantity?
6. What is meant by the distribution of a term, and how does it affect the laws of conversion?
7. Why must the middle term be distributed once at least in every syllogism?
8. Special rules for the 4th figure with proofs.
9. What is Induction?

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Examination Papers
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10. Give the canon and instances of the application of the "Method of Residues."

11. What is the difference between a fallacy of non-observation and one of mal-observation?

12. What is a hypothetical syllogism? Can all hypothetical syllogisms be reduced to a categorical form, and how?

G. S. READ, Professor.

SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIP.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the microscopic features of adipose tissue.
2. Describe the appearance of cartilaginous tissue under the microscope.
3. State the composition of the liquor sanguinis.
4. What value may be assigned to the gelatinous compounds of the food, in reference to the nutritive functions?
5. Describe the structure of the teeth.
6. Detail the disposition of the serous pericardium, and then mention the arrangement of the fibrous layer.
7. Describe the structure, connexions, and relations of the diaphragm; mention its vessels and nerves.
8. Describe the mode in which the small intestine communicates with the large.
9. Describe the constituents of the urine and the nature of urica.
10. State the provisions peculiar to the organs of circulation during foetal life.

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIP.—PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the ischio-rectal space and the levatores ani muscles.
2. Describe the relations and structure of the prostate gland.
3. Describe the articular surfaces and ligaments of the elbow joint and of the superior radio-ulnar articulation.
4. Mention the origin, course, and branches of the great gluteal artery.
5. State the connexions and relations of the iliac and pelvic fuscini.
6. Describe the inter-casual arteries of the fore-arm and the palmar arches of arteries.
7. State the origin, course, and branches of the middle meningeal artery.
8. Mention the muscles in relation with the hip joint.
9. Mention the origin, course, and branches of the anterior cranial nerve.

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIP.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. State the value of the oleaginous compounds of the food, in regard to the nutritive and other functions of the body.
2. Mention the experiments of Hering in reference to the rapidity of the circulation.
3. Describe the sebaceous follicles of the skin, the sudoriparous glands and ducts.
4. State the circumstances influencing the supervention, degree, and duration of cadaveric rigor.
5. Detail the experiments of Dr. Brown-Séquard on the temporary restoration of muscular irritability after death.
6. State the various causes of, and physiological conditions during asphyxia.
7. The peculiarities (anatomical and functional) of the organs of circulation within the cranium and abdomen.
8. Mention various circumstances which may affect the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs within a given period.
9. Describe the Casserian ganglion and the gustatory nerve.
10. Describe the relations of the stomach; its coats, vessels, and nerves.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

1. Describe the inferior and superior oblique muscles of the eye.
2. The tibio-fibular articulations and connecting ligaments.
3. The origin, insertion, and relations of the coccygeus muscle.
4. The tunica vaginalis and tunica albuginea testis.
5. Enumerate the posterior cervical, dorsal and lumbar muscles from the surface to the deepest layer.
6. The transversales abdominis muscles and the lumbar aponeuroses.
7. The inter-oesal or triangular ligament of the perineal region.
8. The os hyoides and the muscles and ligaments connected with it.
9. The maxillo-pharyngeal space and the superior constrictor of the pharynx.
10. The connexions of the inferior turbinated bone.
11. The ligaments of the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.
12. The axis thyroideus and its branches.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. State the experimental method adopted by Dr. Hales for calculating the force of the heart's contraction.
2. Give an outline of the experiments performed by M. Bernard on the sympathetic system of nerves.
3. Describe the pia mater of the brain and its principal processes.
4. Describe Meckel's ganglion and its branches.
5. Afford anatomical and physiological proofs with respect to the contractility of the bronchial tubes.
6. Referring briefly to the subject of ventilation, mention the amount of space, in cubic feet, which you would assign to every patient in the wards of an hospital.
7. Describe the vitreous body and hyaloid membrane of the eye.
8. State the effect of repeated venesections on the amount of fibrine in the blood.
9. Mention the experimental researches of Magendie on the subject of vomiting.
10. Describe the mucous membrane, glands and follicles of the small intestine.
11. Describe the olfactory nerves, and prove their special relation to the sense of smell.
12. Mention the lobules of the cerebellum and the disposition of the gray matter on the surface and interior of that organ.

J. H. CORRETT.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF THIRD YEAR.—MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Mention the chief alkaloids furnished by the natural family "*Solanaceae*;" and contrast their physiological and therapeutical actions.
2. *CROTON OIL*.—Latin name of plant; chemical constituents; adulterations and tests; physiological action; therapeutical uses; doses and modes of administration.
3. *PRUSSIC*.—Whence obtained; physiological action; therapeutical uses; mode of administration.
4. Explain the preparation of: corrosive sublimate; valerianate of zinc; chloroform; trinitrate of bismuth; hyponitrous ether.

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Examina-
tion Papers
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ships.

5. Give the doses of : laudanum ; castor oil ; acetate of lead ; strychnia ; morphia ; sulphate of zinc ; tartar emetic ; quinine.

6. ELECTRICITY.—Mode of applying ; physiological action ; therapeutical uses.

7. IONINE.—Preparations of ; tests of their purity ; physiological action ; therapeutical uses ; doses and forms of administration.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—THERAPEUTICS.

1. What are the different modes of action of medicinal substances ; Explain each, and give your reasons for admitting or rejecting it.

2. How far do the therapeutical effects of medicinal agents depend on impressions made on the nervous system ?

3. What are the general rules which should guide us in the therapeutical application of tonics ?

4. Contrast the action of depressants with that of sedatives ; giving examples of each class.

5. Contrast the narcotic effects of opium, chloroform, and Indian hemp.

6. How does the sedative action of digitalis differ from that of prussic acid ?

7. Contrast the curative action of mercury with that of iodine, in syphilis.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

Appendix C.

Examina-
tion Papers
used at Ses-
sional Exa-
minations.

APPENDIX C.

SELECTION OF EXAMINATION PAPERS USED AT THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

SENIOR GREEK CLASS.

Translate into Attic Greek :—

The river Selinus happened to flow through the middle of the estate.¹ In Ephesus, too, a river (called) Selinus flows by the side of the temple of Artemis, and fish and shells² are contained in both ; but in the estate at Scyllas³ there is also game of every description. Out of the consecrated money, Xenophon erected an altar and a temple ; and ever afterwards he offered a sacrifice to the goddess from the tithes of the produce⁴ of the soil, when⁵ all the citizens and the men and women in the neighbourhood shared the feast. The goddess gave the guests *leaves of barley and of wheat*,⁶ wine, cakes,⁷ and a share of the offerings (drawn) from the consecrated pasture, and also of the game. For Xenophon's sons, and those of the other citizens, held a chase to supply⁸ the festival ; the men, too, who were disposed, joined,⁹ and there were taken partly from the sacred district itself, partly from Pholoe, wild boars, gazelles,¹⁰ and stags. The spot lies on the road which (visitors) travel from Laedæmon to Olympia, about twenty stadia from the temple of Zeus, in Olympia. In the consecrated region there are meadow-land, groves, and hills full of trees, fit to rear wild boars, goats, sheep, and horses, so that the beasts-of-burden belonging to the votaries of¹⁰ the festival feed luxuriously.

¹χωρίον. ²κόγχα. ³ἐν Σκυλλῶντι. ⁴"*Tithing the produce*" (τὰ ἀρτὰ).

⁵καί. ⁶ἀλφειά—ἔρπον. ⁷τραγήματα. ⁸εἰς. ⁹συνθροῶν. ¹⁰βορσάδες.

¹⁰"Those going to."

Translate into Iambic verse :—

Hail, Rome, victorious in thy mourning weeds !
Lo, as the lark that hath discharged her fraught,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at first she weighed her anchorage,
Cometh Andronicus, bound with laurel boughs,
To resalute his country with his tears ;
Tears of true joy for his return to Rome.

Appendix C.
Examina-
tion Papers
used at Sec-
tional Exa-
minations.

JUNIOR GREEK CLASS.

Translate into Greek :—

1. I am glad that my friends are happy.
2. He told me that the eagle had a black head.
3. Let no one steal this hen.
4. He said that all the citizens ought to set about the task of conferring benefits on the state.
5. I should have died but for my faithful friend.
6. If you have anything, give it to this man.
7. If he had had four talents, he would have given them to the youngest son of his brother.
8. If the judge is here, we shall not escape with impunity.
9. Let us confer benefits not only on our friends, but also on our enemies.
10. He told me that the king would not arrive these ten days.
11. The more you have, the more you desire.
12. Would that all my friends were happy !

To be put into correct Greek, and formed into Iambic trimeter verses :—

For thus, O son, it is right to have in mind,
That all things stand after a father's will.
For, on this account, men boast having begotten
Obedient children, to have them in their houses,
That they may both repay the enemy with evils,
And may honour the friend on an equality with the father.

οὕτω γὰρ ὡ παῖς χρη ἔχω διὰ στερων,
παντα ἴσθαι (perf. contracted) ὅπως ἐν γνομη πατρως.
οὕνεκα γὰρ οὗτος ἀνὴρ εὐχομαι γασθ
κατακος φων (1st aor. part.) ἔχω ἐν ἔμοσ
ὡς καὶ ἀνταμνομαι ὁ ἔχθρος κακος
καὶ τιμῶ ὁ φίλος ἐξ ἴσος πατρ.

N.B.—Additional credit will be given for correct accentuation.

Translate :—

(A).—ΧΑΚΟΡΗΚΟΝ—*Anabasis*, Book III., c. iv., 19-23.

ἔσθα δὲ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔγνωσαν ὅτι πλείονα ἰσάλευρον πονηρὰ τάξις εἴη
πολεμίων ἢ πομπῶν. ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἴσθαι, ἣν μὲν συγκύπτῃ τὰ κίρατα τοῦ
πλείονος ἢ ὅσον στενωπῶρας οὐσης ἢ ὀρίων ἀναγκαζέσθων ἢ γεφύρας, ἐκβλί-
βασθαι τοὺς ὁπλίτας καὶ παρεῖσθαι πονήρως ἅμα μὲν πιεζομένους ἅμα δὲ
καὶ παραγομένους· ὥστε δυσχρόστους εἶναι ἀνάγκη ἀτάκτους ὄντας. ἔταν
εὖ αὖ διάσχευ τὰ κίρατα, ἀνάγκη διασπᾶσθαι τοὺς τότε ἐκβλημένους καὶ
ε

Appendix C. *κενὸν γίγνεσθαι τὸ μέσον τῶν κεράτων, καὶ ἀθυμεῖν τοὺς ταῦτα πάσχοντας*
 Examination Papers used at Sessional Examinations.
 τῶν πολεμίων ἐπομένων. καὶ ὅποτε δέοι γέφυραν διαβαίνειν ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ
 διάβασιν, ἵππευδεν ἑκαστος βουλόμενος φθάσαι πρῶτος· καὶ εὐεπίθετον ἦν
 ἐνταῦθα τοῖς πολεμίοις. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατηγοί, ἱποκίσαντο
 ἕξ λόχους ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, καὶ λοχαγοὺς ἐπέστησαν καὶ ἄλλους πεντη-
 κοσθρας καὶ ἄλλους ἐνωμοτάρχας. οὗτοι δὲ παρευόμενοι οἱ λοχαγοὶ ὅποτε
 μὲν συγκύπτει τὰ κέρατα ὑπέμενον ὑστέροι, ὥστε μὴ ἐνοχλεῖν τοῖς κέρασι,
 τότε δὲ παρήγον ἔξωθεν τῶν κεράτων. ὅποτε δὲ διάσχοιεν αἱ πλευραὶ τοῦ
 πλαισίου, τὸ μέσον ἀνεξέπιμπλασαν, εἰ μὲν στενότερον εἴη τὸ διέχον, κατὰ
 λόχους, εἰ δὲ πλατύτερον, κατὰ πεντηκοστῆς, εἰ δὲ πᾶν πλατύ, κατ' ἐνωμοτίας.
 ὥστε αἱ ἐκπλεων εἶναι τὸ μέσον. εἰ δὲ καὶ διαβαίνειν τινὰ δέοι διάβασιν ἢ
 γέφυραν, οὐκ ἐταράσσοντο, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ μέρει οἱ λοχαγοὶ διάβαινον· καὶ εἰ
 που δέοι τι τῆς φάλαγγος, ἐπιπαρήσαν οὗτοι. ταύτῃ τῇ τρόπῃ ἐπορεύθησαν
 σταθμούςς τέσσαρας.

(B).—HOMER.—*Iliad*, Book IV., vv. 422-445.

ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἐν αἰγιαλῷ πολυηχεὶ κῆρα θαλάσσης
 ὕρνον' ἐπασσύντερον, Ζεφύρου ὑπο κινήσαντος
 πόντῳ μὲν τὰ πρῶτα κορυφύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
 χέρσῳ βῆγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἄμφι δὲ τ' ἄκρας
 κυρτὸν ἐὼν κορυφούται, ἀποπτέει δ' ἄλως ἄχνην·
 ὥς τότ' ἐπασσύνεται Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες
 κυλεμέως πόλεμόνδε. κέλευε δὲ οἷσιν ἑκαστος
 ἡγεμόνων· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκὴν ἴσαν—οὐδέ κε φαίης
 τόσσον λαὸν ἔπεσθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδῆν-
 σιγῇ διαδύοιτε σημάτωντας· ἄμφι δὲ πᾶσιν
 τεύχεα ποικίλ' Ἰλαμπε, τὰ εἰμένοι ἐστιχόμεντο.
 Τρῶες δ' ὥστ' εἰς πολυπάμονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν ἀλλῇ
 μυρίαὶ ἐσθήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκόν,
 ἀΐηχίς μεμακυῖαι, ἀκούμεναι ὅπα ἁρνῶν,
 ὥς Τρώων ἀλαλήτους ἀνὰ στρατὸν ἐθρὺν ὀρύρει·
 οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμὸς θρόος οὐδ' ἴα γῆρυς,
 ἀλλὰ γλῶσσ' ἐμύμκτο, πολύκλητοι δ' ἴσαν ἄνδρες.
 ὦρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν Ἄρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
 Δεῖμός τ' ἠδὲ Φόβος καὶ Ἔρις, ἄμοτον μεμανία,
 Ἄρεος ἀνδροφόνουιο κασιγνήτην ἑτάρην τε,
 ἣ τ' Ὀλύμπῳ μὲν πρῶτα κορυφύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
 οἶφραψ' ἐσθήριζε κῆρην καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει.
 ἣ σφιν καὶ τότε νέϊκος ὁμοῖον ἔμβαλε μέσση,
 ἐρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ἐφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν.

1. Parse the following words:—διάσχω, φθάσαι, ἐπέστησαν, ἀνεξε-
 πίμπλασαν, διέχον, πεντηκοστῆς, ἐπιπαρήσαν, ἐκπλεων, κορυφούται, εἰμένοι,
 ἐστιχόμεντο, ὀρύρει, οἷσιν, ἴσαν, μεμακυῖαι, ἀκὴν, πολυηχεὶ, ἴα.

2. Explain the following constructions in extract (A.) :—

- (a). διαβαίνειν διάβασιν.
- (b). εὐεπίθετον ἦν τοῖς πολεμίοις
- (c). ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας.
- (d). εἰ δέοι τι τῆς φάλαγγος.

3. Derive *ισόπλευρος*, *ἐνωμοτία*, *αἰγιαλός*, *παραγγής*, *ἐκασπύτερος*, *ἀρροδία*, *πολυάμων*, *ἀλαλητός*, *πολύκλητος*.

4. Explain the principle of accentuation in each of the following words: *οἷσιν*, *ἐκασπύτεροι*, *δειδιότες*, *χθονί*, *ἐκπλεω*, *οἰσανό*, *μεμανία*.

5. Of how many men did the *λόχος* and *ἐνωμοτία* respectively consist? Hence explain accurately the phrases, *κατὰ λόχους*, *κατὰ πεντήκοντα*, *κατὰ ἐνωμοτίας*.

6. Copy the first eleven lines of extract (B.), marking the scansion, and the principal caesura in each. Also point out where the digamma seems to be required.

7. Quote, or refer to a passage in Virgil which appears to have been an imitation of that beginning *ἦ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν* in extract (B).

8. Explain the mode of fixing the dates, in Grecian history, by reference to Olympiads, and the rule for converting them to dates B.C., and vice versa; illustrating by examples.

SENIOR GREEK CLASS.

A.—Translate, carefully, the following extracts; remarking upon the construction where you think it necessary:—

1. οἱ δὲ δὴν σάσπελοι, ὁ μὲν οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἰκάνει ἀείψ' κορυφῇ, νεφέλῃ δὲ μιν ἀμφαβέβηκεν κυανή· τὸ μὲν οὐποτ' ἔρμει, οὐδὲ ποτ' αἴθερ κείνου ἔχει κορυφὴν, οὐτ' ἐν θέρει, οὐτ' ἐν ὀπώρα.

2. αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ διὰ νηὸς ἐφαίτων, ὅφρ' ἀπὸ τοίχους λῶσι κλέδων τρόπῳ τὴν δὲ ψιλὴν φέρε κύμα. ἐκ δὲ οἱ ἰσὺν ἄραξε κοτὶ τρόπῳ· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἐπίτονος βέβλητο, βούε ῥινοῖο τετευχώς. τῷ δ' ἄμφω συντέρπον ἄμω τρόπῳ ἦδὲ καὶ ἰσόν.

3. τὸν δ' ἡμίχβησ' ἔπειτα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων· αἰψά δ' ἐγὼν ἔρξαιμι, κελαινεφέες, ὡς ἀγορεύεις· ἀλλὰ σὸν αἰεὶ θυμὸν σπίζομαι ἠδ' Ἀλκίωνα. τῶν αὖ Φαιήκων ἐθέλω περικαλλέα νῆα, ἐκ πομπῆς ἀνίστασθαι, ἐν ἡεροειδέϊ πόντῳ ῥαῖσαι· ἴν' ἦδ' ἡ σχωῶνται, ἀπολλήξωσι δὲ πομπῆς ἀνθρώπων· μέγα δὲ σφιν ἔρος πόλει ἀμφικαλύψαι.

4. ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν μέγα δέρμα ταχείης ἔσσι' ἐλαφοῖο, ψιλόν· δῶκε δὲ οἱ σπῆτρων καὶ αἰέκεα πύρην, πυκνὰ βωγαλήν· ἐν δὲ στρόφος ἦεν ἀοτρή.

5. καὶ μὲν δυσμενέες καὶ ἀνδρείοι, οἷς' ἐπὶ γαίης ἀλλοτρίης βῶσι, καὶ σφί Ζεὺς ληῖδα δῶξ, πλησάμενοι δὲ τε νῆας ἔβαν οἰκνόντε νέεσθαι· καὶ μὲν τοῖς δεικὺς κρατερὸν δέος ἐν φρεσὶ πίπτει.

6. ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ μῆνις τε καὶ ἡμέραι ἐξετελεύτητο, αἶψ' ἀπετελλομένοι ἔτεος, καὶ ἐπῆλθον ἄραι, ἐς Λιβύην μ' ἐπὶ νηὸς ἔισσαντο ποταπόροιο, ψεύδεα βουλεύσας, ἵνα οἱ σὺν φόρτον ἔγαιμα· κέθρι δὲ μ' ὡς περάσσει, καὶ ἄσπετον ὤνον ἔλαιο. τῷ ἐπόμεν ἐπὶ νηὸς, δέμενός περ, ἀνάγκη.

7. καὶ δὴ πρόχειρα ψάλια δέρχεσθαι πάρα. λαβὼν νῦν ἀμφὶ χερσὶν ἐγκρατεὶ σθένει ραιστέρι θέειν, πασσάλλει πρὸς πέτρας.

8. γαρθρυκοπλήρωτον δὲ θηρῶμαι πυρὸς πηγὴν ἐλοπαίαν, ἣ διδάσκαλος τέχνης πάσης βροτοῖς πέφηνε καὶ μέγας πόρος.

9. δέδια γὰρ ἀμφὶ σαῖς τύχαις, πᾶ ποτε τῶνδε πόνων χρεὶ σι τέρμα κέλσαντ' ἰσοδεῖν.

10. μόνον δὲ πρόσθεν ὄλλον ἐν πόναις θαμέντ' ἀκαματολότοις Τιταῖα.

Appendix C. Λύμαις εισιζόμεναι θεὸν Ἀτλαν, ὃς αἰὲν ὑπέρσχεον σθένης στραταίων οὐράνιον
 τε πόλιν νύκτας ὑποστεγάζει.

Examination Papers used at Sessional Examinations. 11. τὸ θαυμάσιον δέ μοι μέλος προσέειπε τόδ' ἐκείνῳ θ' ὅτ' ἀμφὶ λοιπὰ καὶ
 λέχος σὺν ὑμνεύουσιν ἴσται γάμων, ὅτε τὰν ὁμοπάτριον ἔδνας ἀγαγες
 Ἡσιόταν πύθων δάμαρτα κοινύλετρον.

12. τί δὴτ' ἔμοι ζῆν κέρδος, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τάχει ἐξήμψ' ἑμαυτὴν ἡσὺ ἀπὸ
 στύφλων πέτρας ὅπως σκῆψασα τῶν πάντων πόνων ἀπὸ πλάγῃ;

13. οὐκ νῦν ἀκήκοας λόγους, εἶναι δοκεῖ σοὶ μηδέπω ἔν προσιμίαις.

14. ὡς τοῖνον ὄντων τῶνδ' εἰ σοὶ μαθεῖν πάρα.

15. πέμπτη δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γέννα πεντηκοντάπαις πάλιν πρὸς Ἄργος οὐχ
 ἐκοῦσ' ἐλεύσεται θηλύσπορος, φεύγουσα συγγενῇ γάμον ἀνεφίλων.

16. ἡ σοφὸς ἢ σοφὸς ὅς πρῶτος ἐν γνώμῃ τόδ' ἐβάστασε καὶ γλώσσῃ
 δευροβόλῳ, ὥς τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀριστεύει μακρῷ.

17. ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, δλίγου αὐτῶν ἅπαντες οἱ παρόντες ἂν βίλτιον ἔλεγον
 περὶ ᾧ αὐτοὶ ἐπεποιήκεισαν.

18. τοῦτό γέ μοι δοκεῖ καλὸν εἶναι, εἴ τις οἷός τ' εἴη παιδεύειν ἀνθρώπους,
 ὥσπερ Γαργίας τε ὁ Λεοντίκος καὶ Πρόδικος ὁ Κεῖος καὶ Ἰππίας δὲ ὁ Ἥλιος.
 τούτων γὰρ ἕκαστος, ὃ ἄνθρωπος, οἷός τ' ἐστὶν ἰὼν εἰς ἐκάστην τῶν πόλεων τοῖς
 νέους, οἷς ἔξεστι τῶν ἑαυτῶν πολιτῶν προῖκα ξυνεῖναι ἢ ἂν βούλωνται,
 τοσούτους πείθουσι τὰς ἐκείνων ξυνουσίας ἀπολειπόντας σφίσι ξυνεῖναι χρήματι
 δίδοντες καὶ χάριν προσεῖδέναι.

19. τί ἀξίως εἰμι παθεῖν ἢ ἀποτίσαι, ὅτι μαθὼν ἐν τῷ βίῳ οὐχ ἡσυχίαν
 ἔγγον, ἀλλ' ἀμελήσας ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ, χρηματισμοῦ τε καὶ οἰκονομίας καὶ
 στρατηγίας καὶ δημηγοριῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀρχῶν καὶ ξυνωμοσιῶν καὶ
 στάσεων τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει γιγνομένων, ἡγησάμενος ἑμαυτὸν τῷ ὅτι ἐπιαέ-
 στερον εἶναι ἢ ὥστε εἰς ταῦτ' ἴστα σώζεσθαι, ἐπαῦθα μὲν οὐκ ἦα οἱ ἄλλων
 μήτε ὑμῖν μήτε ἑμαυτῷ ἐμμελὸν μηδὲν ὄφελος εἶναι, ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ ἰδίῳ ἕστατον
 ἰὼν ἐνεργετὲν τὴν μεγίστην ἐνεργεσίαν, ὥς ἐγὼ φημι, ἐπαῦθα ἦα.

20. πολεμικοὶ τε καὶ εὐβουλοὶ διὰ τὸ εὖκοσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ἐν
 αἰδῶς σωφροσύνῃς πλείστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνῃς δὲ εὐψυχία, εὐβουλοὶ δὲ
 ἀμαθίστερον τῶν ἄλλων τῆς ὑπεροφίας παιδευόμενοι, καὶ ἐν χαλεπότητι
 σωφρονίστερον ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνηκουστέιν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἀχρεῖα ξυνετοὶ ἄν
 ὄντες, τὰς τῶν πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀναρῶντες
 ἔργῳ ἐπετίθενται.

21. ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομῆναι,
 (ὁ πῆκτο δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἥε κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν Ἀθηναῖος
 ἦρξε,) νομίζων τὸ τε χωρίον καλὸν εἶναι, λιμένας ἔχον τρεῖς αὐτοφύεις, καὶ
 αὐτοὺς ναυτικούς γεγεννημένους μέγα προφέρειν ἐς τὸ κτήσασθαι δύναμιν.

22. μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπικαλίσαντο, ὅτι τευχομαχεῖν ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ
 εἶναι· τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας μακρὰς καθεστηκυίας τούτου ἐνδεὰ ἐφαίνετο· βίβ
 γὰρ ἂν ἔλλον τὸ χωρίον.

23. Περιελθὼς δὲ λαβὼν ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐφορμούσων ἦρχετο κατὰ
 τάχος ἐπὶ Καῖνου καὶ Καρίας ἐσπαγγλθέντων ἐπὶ Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς
 πλείουσιν.

24. Ζευδὼν ἂν εἴη, εἰ οἱ μὲν ἐκείνων ἐξόμμαχοι ἐπὶ δουλειᾷ τῇ αὐτῶν
 φέροντες οὐκ ἀπεροῦσιν, ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τῷ τιμωρόμενοι τοὺς ἐχθρούς καὶ αὐτοὶ
 ἅμα σώζεσθαι οὐκ ἄρα θαυμάσιον, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ ὅπ' ἐκείνων αὐτὰ ἀφαιρη-
 θήντες αὐτοῖς τοσούτοις κακῶς πάσχειν.

B.—Notice any metrical peculiarities in the following verses:—

- (a). *ἡμεῖς μὲν πρὸς τῇνδ' ἴδμεν, δέισαντες ἄλιθρον.*
- (b). *μάντιος Ἀλαοῦ, Θηβαίου Τειρεσίαι.*
- (c). *ἐπίτονος βέβλητο, βοῶς βεντοῖο τετυγχῶς.*
- (d). *παναπάλω, οἷοί τε ἀνάκτων παῖδες ἴασιν.*
- (e). *ᾠπησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.*
- (f). *καὶ τὰ μὲν ἑπταχα πάντα διμοιρᾶτο λαῖζων.*
- (g). *ἀπροσδόκητος δ' αὐτὸν ἀφνίδιος μόρος.*
- (h). *χρίμπουσα βαχίαισιν ἐπερᾶν χθόνα.*
- (i). *ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἦλθεσ πρὸς Μολοσσῶ δάπτει.*

Appendix C.

Examination Papers used at Seasonal Examinations.

C.—1. Give the meaning and derivation of each of the following words:—*δωρεῖσθαι*, *δύρα*, *ἄωρος*, *βωστρεῖν*, *ἰγκατα*, *ἐλθίζατος*, *εὐγαλῆς*, *θεονδής*, *ἄτος*, *ἐπητής*, *πρόχην*, *ἀργματα*, *φροῖμος*, *ἀκρυής*.

2. Distinguish between *αἰθήρ* and *ἄήρ*; *λάρος* and *λάρος*; *καταιβάτης* and *καταιβάτης*; *ρύτος* and *βέτος*; *ἄλγῃ* and *ἄλῃ*; *φόρος* and *φορά*; *Ὀλύμπια* and *Ὀλυμπία*.

3. Explain the following grammatical forms:—*σάω*, *θείομεν*, *ἦτο*, *μετασπών*, *ἔρχατο*, *κίρη*, *πλῆτο*, *ἀπέκλυ*, *ἐξήπαρε*, *ἠβόαιμε*.

D.—1. Give a short account of such circumstances as are known of the life of Thucydides; and discuss the extent of his culpability in the affair that led to his exile.

2. Define the term *ειρωνεία*, as a characteristic of the Socratic method, and distinguish it from the English word *irony*.

3. Give the dates of the following events:—the siege of Potidea; the battle at Delium; and the expedition to Amphipolis. Name the parties engaged, and state the result in each case.

JOHN RYALL, Professor.

SENIOR LATIN CLASS.

CICERO—*In Verrem*, Actio Secunda, Lib. IV., c. 7.

Translate:—

Dicit aliquis: Quid? tu ista permagno aestimas? Ego vero ad meam rationem nusquam meum non aestimo, verum tamen a vobis ita arbitror spectari oportere, quanti haec eorum iudicio, qui studiosi sunt harum rerum, aestimentur, quanti venire soleant, quanti haec ipsi, si palam libereque venirent, venire possent, denique ipse Verres quanti aestimet. Numquam, si denariis quadringentis Cupidinem illum putasset, commississet ut propter eum in sermonem hominum atque in tantam vituperationem veniret. Quis vestrum igitur nescit quanti haec aestimentur? In auctione signum aeneum non maximum HS XL milibus venire non vidimus? Quid, si velim nominare homines qui aut non minoris aut etiam cupiditatis, idem est aestimationis. Difficile est enim finem facere pretio, si libidini non feceris. Video igitur Heium neque voluntate neque difficultate aliqua temporis nec magnitudine pecuniae adductum esse, ut haec signa venderet: teque ista simulatione emptionis vi, metu, imperio, fascibus ab homine eo, quem una cum caeteris sociis non solum potestati tunc, sed etiam fidei populus Romanus commiserat, eripuisse atque abstulisse.

1. Explain the words—*contempler*, *considero*, *comprendino*.

2. Notice the chief points of difference between the earlier and later Attic Schools of Art.

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Examina-
tion Papers
used at Ses-
sional Exa-
minations.

3. Describe the construction of a Roman basilica.
4. What were the duties of the Canophori? Refer to some ancient representations of them.
5. Describe accurately the situation of Phaselis, Cibra, Agrigentum, and Catina.

Translate into Latin :—

They buried him with military honours, as if he had died for his country, and not perished by his own hands. They received me with the greatest courtesy, nay rather kindly-feeling. If I must live after the example and custom of others, and not according to my own habit, what remains but that I should bid good-bye both to Rome and to Italy? He undertook the work with much rashness, or rather madness. If I were a stranger and not related to you by the ties of blood, I would load you with every kind of abuse.

He was now at open defiance with his crew, and his situation would have been desperate; but, fortunately, the manifestations of land on the following day were such as no longer to admit of doubt. A fish, such as keeps about rocks, swam by the ships; and a branch of thorn, with berries on it, floated by: they picked up, also, a reed, a small board, and, above all, a staff artificially carved. All gloom and murmuring was now at an end, and throughout the day each one was on the watch for the long sought land.

JUVENAL, XII., 111.

Translate :—

Nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrium
Pacuvium, quin illud ebur decatur ad aras
Et cadat ante lares Gallinae victima sacra,
Tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum.
Alter enim, si concedas mectare, vovebit
De grege servorum magna et pulcherrima quaeque
Corpora; vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum
Imponet vittas et, si qua est nobilis illi
Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, etsi
Non sperat tragicae furtiva pincula cervae.
Laudo meam civem, nec compareo testamento
Mille rates; nam si Libitinam ovaserit ager,
Delebit tabulas, inclusus carcere nasoso,
Post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli
Forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit. Illo superbus
Incedet victis rivalibus. Ergo vides, quam
Grande operae pretium faciat ingulata Mycenis.
Vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum;
Possident, quantum rapuit Nero? montibus aurum
Exaequet; nec amet quemquam, nec ametur ab ullo!

1. Quote passages from Latin authors which show that Egyptian deities were worshipped at Rome.
2. Discuss some of the various readings in Juvenal's twelfth Satire.
3. Explain the words—*antenna*, *bulle*, and *frumae*.
4. Compare Juvenal and Horace, as satirists.
5. Give an account of the reign of Trajan.

Translate into Latin elegiacs:—

Not seldom, clad in radiant vest,
Deceitfully goes forth the morn :
Not seldom evening in the west
Sinks smilingly forsworn.

The smoothest seas will sometimes prove
To the confiding bark untrue :
And if she trust the stars above,
They can be treacherous too.

The umbrageous oak in pomp outspread
Fell oft, when storms the welkin rend,
Draws lightnings down upon the head
It promised to defend.

But thou art true, incarnate Lord,
Who didst vouchsafe for man to die ;
Thy smile is sure ; thy plighted word
No change can falsify.

JUNIOR LATIN CLASS.

VIRGIL—*Æneid*, III., 530–540.

Translate:—

Orebreſcunt optatae aurae, portusque pateſcit
Iam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae.
Vela legunt ſocii et promas ad litora torquent.
Portus ab Euro fluctu curvatus in arcum ;
Obiectae ſalſa ſpumant adſpargine cautes ;
Ipſe latet ; gemino demittunt brachia mæro
Turriti ſcopali, refugitque ab litore templum.
Quattuor hic primum omen, equos in gramine vidi
Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.
Et pater Anchises : “ Bellum, o terra hœſpita, portas ;
Bello armantur equi, bellum hæc armaſta minantur.”

Livy, IV., 35.

Translate:—

Post ludos contiones seditiosae tribunorum plebi fuerant, obſurgantium multitudinem, quod admiratione eorum quos odiſſent ſtupens in æterno ſe ipſa teneret ſervitio, et non modo ad ſpem conſulatus in partem revocandam aspirare non audebat, ſed ne in tribunis quidem militum creandis, quae communia eſſent comitia patrum ac plebis, aut ſui aut ſuorum meminisset. deſineret ergo mirari, cur nemo de commodis plebis ageret. eo impendi laborem ac periculum, unde emolumentum atque bonos ſperetur. nihil non adgreſſuros homines, ſi magna comitis magna praemia proponantur. ut quidem aliquis tribunus plebis ruit caecus in certamina periculo ingenti fracta nullo, ex quibus pro certo habeat patres, adverſus quos tenderet, bello inexpiabili ſe perſecuturos, apud plebem, pro qua dimicaverit, nihilo ſe honoratiorem fore, neque ſperandum neque poſtulandum eſſe.

1. Derive the words—*moliri, sacer, infestus, ingens, mactio, cymbicum, paſera*.
2. Deſcribe the ſituation of Antandros, Gyarus, Myconos, and Corythus,

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natorial Ex-
aminations.

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sional Exa-
minations.

3. Characterize the style of Livy. When did he flourish? Point out the chief defects in his history.

4. Give the principal parts of *concutio*, *extinguo*, *tendo*, *pargo*, *desino*, and *cedo*.

Translate into Latin elegiacs :—

If any one shall be able to take from me this fault alone,
He shall be able to deliver apples to the hand of Tantalus.
The same shall loose from the rock of Caucasus the arms of Pro-
metheus,
And from the middle of his breast shall drive the bird.

Translate into Latin prose :—

What prevents us from doing this?
Nothing prevents you from doing this.
Nothing deters a wise man from obeying the laws of virtue.
Nothing deterred Cains from obeying the laws.
I fear that I shall not endure such labours.
I fear that he will not be able to endure such labours.

EXTRA AND THIRD YEAR'S CLASS.

TERENCE—*Phormio*, Act I., Sc. 2, v. 41.

Translate :—

Interca dum sodumus illi, intervenit
Adulescens quidam lacrimans, nos mirari.
Rogamus quid sit: "nunquam aequus" inquit "ac modo
Propertas mihi onus visumst et miserum et grave,
Modo quandam uidi virginem hic uicinias
Miseram, suam matrem lamentari mortuam:
Ea sita erat exduersum, nequo illi benivolens
Nequo notus neque cognatus extra unam amicum
Quisquam aderat, qui adistaret funus, miserumst.
Virgo ipsa facie egregia," quid uerbis opast?
Commorat omnis nos, ibi continuo Antipho
"Vultisne eamvis uisero?" alius "censeo:
Eamus: duc nos sodas," imus, uenimus,
Videmus: virgo pulchra: et quo magis diceres,
Nil aderat adiumenti ad pulchritudinem:
Capillus passus, nudus pes, ipsa horrida,
Lacrimae, ueritas turpis: ut, ni uis boni
In ipsa incesset forma, haec formam extinguerent.
Ille qui illam amabat fiduciam tantum modo
"Satis" inquit "scitast": noster uero. *Dicos*. Iam scio:
Amare coepit.

1. When did Terence live? What are the authorities for his biography?
2. Name the dramatists on whose plays those of Terence are founded. Show that the latter are not literal translations from the Greek.
3. What were the duties of the *pedagogus*?
4. Explain the word *portorium*. What were the other sources of the Roman revenues? Quote or refer to some passages in Cicero's Orations which illustrate this subject.

Translate into Latin elegiacs :—

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Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray ;
Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
Yet ev'n these bones from insult to protect
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Translate into Latin :—

Inured by the rigour of their climate, or the poverty of their soil, to hardships which rendered their bodies firm, and their minds vigorous ; accustomed to a course of life which was a continual preparation for action ; and disdaining every occupation but that of war or of hunting ; the barbarous nations undertook and prosecuted their military enterprises with an ardour and impetuosity, of which men softened by the refinements of more polished times can scarcely form any idea.

B. LEWIS, *Professor*.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Give some account of Layamon's Brut and the Ormulum.
2. What is the character of Chaucer's poetry ? Give a brief abstract of the Prologue to his Canterbury Tales.
3. Account for the dearth of English poetry from Chaucer to Spenser.
4. Characterize the poetic genius of Spenser. Explain the construction of the stanza used by him in the Faerie Queene.
5. Distinguish between the Classical and Romantic schools of poetry.
6. Compare Shakespeare and Ben Jonson as dramatists.
7. Compare the prose style of Bacon, Hooker, and Milton.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

8. Define *simple*, *complex*, and *compound* sentences.
9. Criticise Roger Ascham's rule, "Speak as the common people do ; think as wise men do."
10. What cautions are to be observed in using "ordinary" words (*τὰ κοῖνα*), and "unusual" words (*τὰ ξένα*) ?
11. What are the principal rules and cautions with regard to the use of metaphorical language ?
12. Define the "continuous style" (*ἡ ἀεὶ ῥομένη λέξις*), and the "reflex style" (*ἡ κατ'επιστροφὴν λέξις*). By what other name is the reflex style known ? What is meant by "antithesis" ? To what extent should antithetic forms be admitted in composition ?

SESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—HISTORY.

1. Give a general view of the Roman Empire under the Antonines. What is understood by the Roman municipal system ?
2. Show that many important institutions of the Franks and Saxons may be traced to the customs of the ancient Germans.
3. What were the two great Frankish dynasties in Northern Gaul ?

Appendix C.
Examina-
tion Papers
used at Ses-
sional Exa-
minations.

4. Give a brief account of the Anglo-Saxon constitution.
5. In what respects did Anglo-Norman feudalism differ from that of the Continent?
6. Describe the contest between the Crown and the Barons in the reign of King John.
7. Trace the origin of Parliamentary Government in England.
8. What was the nature of that revolution which ended in the deposition of Richard II.?
9. State the leading events in the trial and divorce of Queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII.
10. Sketch the character of Cardinal Wolsey.
11. What circumstances led to the dissolution (1) of the Smaller, (2) of the Larger monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. ? Give a summary of the Acts of Parliament which ordained these dissolutions.
12. Explain the allusions and references in the following passages:—

- (a). My conscience first received a tenderness,
Scruple, and prick, by certain speeches uttered
By the bishop of Bayonne, then French ambassador ;
Who had been hither sent on the debating
A marriage 'twixt the Duke of Orleans and
Our daughter Mary : 't' th' progress of this business,
Ere a determinate resolution, he
(I mean the bishop) did require a respite ;
Wherein he might the king his lord advertise
Whether our daughter were legitimate,
Respecting this our marriage with the downer,
Sometimes our brother's wife. This respite shook
The bosom of my conscience, entered me,
Yea, with a splitting power, and made to trouble
The region of my breast.
- (b). Have I lived thus long—(let me speak myself,
Since virtue finds no friends)—a wife, a true one ?
A woman (I dare say, without vain-glory)
Never yet branded with suspicion ?
Have I with all my full affections
Still met the king ? loved him next heaven ? obeyed him ?
Been out of fondness, superstitious to him,
Almost forgot my prayers to content him ?
And am I thus rewarded ?
- (c). Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness !
This is the state of man ; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him ;
The third day, comes a frost, a killing frost ;
And, when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a-ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls, as I do.
- (d). Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition ;
By that sin fell the angels ; how can man, then,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by it ?
Love thyself last ; cherish those hearts that hate thee ;
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues. Be just, and fear not :

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr.

O Cromwell, Cromwell,
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers
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ondal Exa-
minations.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Distinguish between the External and the Internal evidence that we have in regard to the sources of the English Language.
2. Give a tabular view (1) of the Celtic, (2) of the Gothic languages.
3. Recount the Roman invasions, and ultimate subjugation of Britain.
4. What are our authorities respecting the Anglo-Saxon conquest of Britain?
5. What is understood by the terms (1) Latin of the First Period, (2) Latin of the Second Period?
6. Who were the Normans? What language did they introduce into England?
7. Distinguish between the *Langue d'oïl* and the *Langue d'oc*.
8. Describe the conflict between the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman French languages; and show that our modern English is produced by an amalgamation of the two.
9. What were Layamon's Brut and the Ormulum?
10. What were the works of Robert of Gloucester, and Robert of Brunne?

QUESTIONS ON SHAKESPEARE'S JULIUS CÆSAR.

11. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

- (a). Here wast thou hayed, have hart;
Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Signed in thy spoil, and crimsoned in thy lethe.
- (b). You all do know this mantle: I remember
The first time ever Cæsar put it on;
'Twas on a summer's evening, in his tent,
That day he overcame the Nervii.
- (c). What, shall one of us,
That struck the foremost man of all this world
But for supporting robbers, shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes,
And sell the mighty space of our large honours
For so much trash as may be grasped thus?
I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman.
- (d). For I can raise no money by vile means:
By Heaven! I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any indirection.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Professor.

Appendix C.

Examination
Papers
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sional Exa-
minations.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French :—

Our little habitation was situated at the foot of a sloping hill, sheltered with a beautiful underwood behind, and a prattling river before ; on one side a meadow, on the other a green. My farm consisted of about twenty acres of excellent land, having given a hundred pounds for my predecessor's good-will. Nothing could exceed the neatness of my little inclosures, the elms and hedgerows appearing with inexpressible beauty. My house consisted of but one story, and was covered with thatch, which gave it an air of great snugness ; the walls on the inside were nicely whitewashed, and my daughters undertook to adorn them with pictures of their own designing. Though the same room served us for parlour and kitchen, that only made it the warmer.—GOLDSMITH.

LETTER TO A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Effects of Prosperity on base and noble Minds.

It is in the relaxation of security, it is in the expansion of prosperity, it is in the hour of the dilatation of the heart, and of its softening into festivity and pleasure, that the real character of men is discerned. If there is any good in them it appears then or never. Even wolves and tigers, when gorged with prey, are safe and gentle. It is at such times that noble minds give all the reins to their good-nature. They indulge their genius even to intemperance, in kindness to the afflicted, in generosity to the conquered, forbearing insults, forgiving injuries, overpaying benefits. Full of dignity themselves, they respect dignity in others ; but they feel it sacred in the unhappy. But it is then, and basking in the sunshine of unmerited fortune, that low, sordid, ungenerous, and reptile souls swell with their hoarded poisons ; it is then that they display their odious splendour, and shine out in the full lustre of their native villainy and baseness. It is in that season that no man of sense or honour can be mistaken for one of them.—BURKE.

1. How is the adverb *just* followed by a participle, rendered in French ?
2. State the use of the Imperfect and of the Preterite in French, comparing it to the Latin, and illustrate it by examples.
3. Give examples of conjunctions and verbs which govern the subjunctive mood in French.
4. When is the negative *ne* applied in French without there being a corresponding negative in English ? Give examples.
5. When is *that* omitted in English, and expressed in French ? Give examples.
6. Characterize the genius of Racine ; say which are considered his best plays.
7. Explain the idiom, *I would have you go*, and translate it.
8. What has been the influence of the reign of Francis I. on French Literature ?
9. Explain what is understood by Classical and Romantic Literature.
10. What are the characteristics of Bossuet's orations ?
11. State what you know of the life and genius of Corneille.
12. Mention some of the characteristics of the *Cid* of Corneille.

RAYMOND DE VERMOUR, Professor.

JUNIOR CLASS.—CELTIC.

Appendix G.

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sional Exa-
minations.

Translate into English :—

Ír ne linn Churic do ppit Cairiol ar t-tír; agus ír é pá hamh do'n áit d'a ngoiréior capuis Cairiol i n-súh Siot-óruim, agus do goiréi pór óruim Siotóirde do'n ionas ééona, agus do bácar ionas coillte timéioll an óroma rin i n-amrur Churic. Tángarar pá'n am rin dá áuicrde do biatár a ttoric pá'n coill do bí timéioll an óroma rin, mar a tá muicrde Ríé Eile, Ciolara pa hamh dá, agus muicrde Ríé Mhuiréarde Tipe .i. Uruásha, Dáruirde pa hamh dá, agus do bácar as áuicrde na tulá psad páste gur capbeanar dáib veabá bar cóin-glán gur an ngróm, agus bar bunne ina ceól da ceualarar puah, agus i as beannáir na tulá, agus as capuisaric pártaric do éeact ann. Iar b-pálar do'a ttoric tar a n-air do na muicrde, noctaro gur nfo dá b-pacardar do'a ttoricannar pém, agus pángarar na pólara rin go Coric mac Luigéar, agus as gur fúnear go Siot-óruim, agus do pume long-phoric ann, do'a ngoiréar Lior na Looirde, agus ar m-béir i n-a púé Mánian dá, ír ar an ceapuis, pe pártarar capuis Phártaric i n-súh, do glacár a éior puóga, agus ír umne rin goiréar Cairiol do'n Chapuis rin, óir ír ionas cairiol agus éiar aíl; aíl, ionopio, ann do capuis, gonar umne rin garumtar Cairiol, éarón, capuis an éiora do Cairiol.—*Keating's "Ireland;" Holiday's Edition.*

Translate into Irish :—

It was in the reign of Eremón, the son of Milidh, that the Craithnigh—namely, the Picts, a people of Thraos—came to Erin, and landed at the mouth of the river Slaney, in the harbour of Wexford. Bede states that “the Pictish race happened to come from Scythia, in a few long ships over the sea by the blowing of the winds, into Ireland; and finding the Scotie race here before them, they asked a settlement for themselves, but this they did not obtain.” Eremón informed them of a country north-east of Erin, and desired them to settle there. They departed for that country, now called Alha, where Cathluan was their first king. Some of them, however, remained in Erin after Cathluan, and obtained lands from Eremón, in the plain of Bregia, of Meath, where they were designated as the Craithnigh of Erin for many centuries.

1. Describe the ancient principalities of Oirgiall and Brefney, and give the family names of the chiefs by whom they were governed.
2. Give the family names of those who ruled as provincial kings or princes in the territories of Meath, Ulster, Leinster, Desmond, Thomond, and Connanght.
3. What were the names of the sons of Oilioll Olum, from whom were descended the princes of Desmond and Thomond; and in what century of the Christian era did they live?
4. Give the derivations of the Irish names of Meath, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connanght.

Appendix C.

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sional Exa-
minations.

SENIOR CLASS.—CELTIC.

Give a literal translation into English :—

Cia harum po b'ail tuil uel v'iapard na Tána? ar Shuaru. O n-Allban, ar Seanbán. Ná héirgí, ar Shuaru, ar i? a n-Allban i? luğa vo gélca a fí. Or i? a n-Érinn féin tucaó an Tán fín; agur vo pécara, ar Shuaru, mar ar cóir vad vo déanaí. Cinnur an? ar Seanbán. Anbain ain faparaópa, ar i?; agur in onóir faparaópa uamre agur ó fearaib Éireann gur amuğ vo gélca uamri anoir hé a n-écair bap n-óana. Ní bíaó aó mar déirce ann fín, ar Seanbán. Má apcaó, ar Shuaru, pacaó bap mna, agur bap meic, agur bap ngllannaró ann faparaópa; agur éirca bap n-ollan, agur bap b-píró, agur bap luó óna cail v'iapard na Tána. Obeapara uil gur chóir fín, agur po chinpaca ar an conaple fín.

I? ann fín i?deap Seanbán—in oen n-vuan vap n-vuan po fácaó acann ar cóir éain a déanaí vo Shuaru. Or acann mí, agur páca, agur blaíca, aigi i?in m-baípa. a. a n-Dupur. Obeapara in Érinnáil gur cóir fín. Oúg aín ní poibí teirce bíó ná vígí, ná óir ná apca, ná féc na main opainn, agur ní becharó nuan ann n-vuan pa lár acann gurin pó fín, agur ní purpa cu vi acann in voícan a m-baí pağ Éireann ná pağ cáicó conamall mar in conamall vo paó váinn.—*From the Book of Lismore, a MS. compiled in the Fourteenth Century.*

Mac pağ Saxan .i. Seon, mac an vapu llenru, vo beac : nÉrinn luó epí páca long vo gáil a pağ. Ro gab Obeia, agur laim. Vo poine capraíll oc Éirinn Paína, agur oca Apó Pionán. Ro apga Muia epóib. Ro bap epa Domnall va bpaia maróin ar Gallan nac Rí Saxan agur po éir a n-ár. Vo beacó óna mac pağ Saxan capur mun iapcaí vo éopaíro hugo vo lair pa a atap, vap apé hugo va poplamag a huó rí Saxan ar a éonn in Érinn; agur ní léac éor na bpaívo éirgeirí ó pağaró Éireann.—*Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters, A.D. 1185.*

Translate into English :—

Míri : nÉrinn póir,
'Siri Éri ac páir;
Co topaca mac Ognomán,
Nemeco namoa a gúir.

Fín bolg i? fín Farlan,
Tancap pa cian;
Tancap fín Domnán,
Gápa híruir vap.

Iar fín tancap Tuac De,
'Na caebac caic cian;
Coma topamle vapra pa,
Cap bom paígal cian.

Íar fín tancatúr meic Míleo,
 A hÉarrann anear;
 Coma tóranaité damra fua,
 Ceap, be tpean a tpeap.

To ruacht rúgal fín
 Damra, nocho chel,
 Co tarruato eirceam,
 O fús ním noll.

Ír me Fintan fín,
 Mac bochra, ní chel;
 Dóir na bóino fúto,
 Am fúuith uapal eir.

From the poem of Fintan, in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote MSS.,
 compiled in the Fourteenth Century.—O.C.

JUNIOR CLASS IN MATHEMATICS.

Morning.

1. If a straight line be divided into two equal and two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the line between the points of the section, will be equal to the square of the half of the given line.

2. A line perpendicular to the extremity of a radius of a circle will be a tangent to the circle.

3. In a given right-angled isosceles triangle inscribe a square.

4. Extract the square root of 6849·2176. Explain the grounds of the rule for extracting the square root.

5. The radius of a cylinder is 3 feet, and its solid content is 1,000 feet; find its height.

6. Reduce to its simplest forms the algebraic expression—

$$\frac{x+y}{y} - \frac{2x}{x+y} + \frac{x^3-x^2y}{y^3-x^2y}$$

Calculate its value when $x=2\frac{1}{2}$, $y=3\frac{1}{2}$.

7. Find the compound interest of £350 for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum. Investigate the general formula.

8. Solve the equations—

$$(1) \ a+x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}=b$$

$$(2) \ \sqrt{a-x}+2\sqrt{a+x}=\sqrt{a-x}+\sqrt{ax+x^2}$$

9. Solve the simple equations—

$$x+y+z=6.$$

$$x+2y+3z=14.$$

$$-x-y+4z=10.$$

Prove that a system of simple equations admits of only one solution.

10. Solve the quadratic equations

$$(1) \ 3x^2-19x=-16$$

$$(2) \ \sqrt{a+x}+\sqrt{a-x}=\frac{12a}{5\sqrt{a+x}}$$

$$(3) \ \begin{cases} 2x+3y=118 \\ 5x^2-7y^2=4333. \end{cases}$$

In the last example determine all the possible solutions.

Appendix C.

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Appendix G.
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sional Ex-
aminations.

11. Explain the theory of logarithms, and demonstrate the principal theorems.

12. Find an expression for a number such that if it be divided into two parts in the ratio of m to n , the sum of the cubes of those parts shall be equal to a^3 .

13. Find an expression for the sum of the geometrical progression, $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$, to n terms, and calculate from the formula the sum of 5 terms of the series.

14. Prove that in a plane triangle

$$(1) c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C}$$

$$(2) \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$(3) 2c : a + b :: a - b :: d,$$

where d represents the distance between the middle point of the side c , and the foot of the perpendicular from the opposite angle upon the side c .

15. Calculate the values of $\sin 30^\circ$, $\sin 45^\circ$, $\sin 60^\circ$, $\sin 120^\circ$, also of $\sin 15^\circ$ and $\sin 18^\circ$, radius being supposed unity.

16. Show how to determine by trigonometry, the distance of two objects—1st, when one of them is accessible and the other not; 2ndly, when both are inaccessible.

Afternoon.

1. The rectangle of two diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the two rectangles of the opposite sides.

2. In any triangle perpendiculars let fall upon the sides from the opposite angles will intersect in one point.

3. In a quadrilateral figure circumscribing a circle the sum of two opposite sides is equal to half the perimeter.

4. Solve the following algebraic equations:—

$$(1) x^2 - 4 + \frac{1}{x^2} = -\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x}\right)$$

$$(2) \sqrt{x} - \frac{8}{x} = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$(3) \sqrt{ax+b} + \sqrt{cx+d} = \sqrt{ex+f}.$$

5. Solve by approximation the equations $x^3 + 7x^2 + x = 200$. Explain the general principle of methods of approximations.

6. The edges of a rectangular prism are to each other in the proportion of 3, 4, and $5\frac{1}{2}$, and the solid content is 11,089,567 cubic feet; find the edges.

7. Reduce the expressions—

$$\frac{2\sqrt{7} + 3\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{7} - 3\sqrt{5}}, \quad \frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{4 + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}$$

to forms which are not fractional.

8. Find a number such that if divided into any two parts, the square of the first part added to the second shall be equal to the square of the second part added to the first.

9. Investigate the general formula for the summation of Geometrical Progressions. Determine n in terms of a , r , and s .

10. Explain the application of Geometrical Progressions to annuities.

11. Prove that $\frac{n^3 - n + 1}{n^2 + n + 1}$ lies between 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ whenever n is a real quantity.

12. Solve the equation

$$12x^4 - 104x^3 + 209x^2 - 104x + 12 = 0.$$

13. Define Harmonical Progression. Explain the origin of the term. Prove that if three numbers are in Harmonical Progression, their reciprocals are in Arithmetical Progression.

14. Prove the following theorems, viz. :—

15. The area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is

$$\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)},$$

where s is the semiperimeter, and a, b, c, d , are the sides.

16. Describe by what system of observations the height of a balloon in the air might be determined.

17. Prove that

$$\frac{2 \sin \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha} = \tan^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$\tan 7\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}$$

SECOND YEAR'S CLASS.—MATHEMATICS.

Morning.

1. Solve the algebraic equations—

$$(1) \sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x} = b \sqrt{a^2-x^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 13 \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{4} = 13 \\ \frac{x}{12} + \frac{y}{6} + \frac{z}{4} = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 13 \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{4} = 13 \\ \frac{x}{12} + \frac{y}{6} + \frac{z}{4} = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 13 \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{4} = 13 \\ \frac{x}{12} + \frac{y}{6} + \frac{z}{4} = 13 \end{cases}$$

2. Find a number such that whether it is divided into two or into three equal parts, the continued product of the parts shall be the same.

3. In a given semicircle inscribe a square. Investigate this problem geometrically and analytically.

4. Explain in what manner the coefficients of an algebraic equation depend upon its roots.

5. Calculate to four places of decimals a root of the equation

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0.$$

6. Expand $\sqrt[3]{1+x}$ by the binomial theorem.

7. Prove the following theorems :—

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin A}{1-\sin A}} = \tan \left(45^\circ + \frac{A}{2} \right)$$

$$3 \sin A - \sin 3A = 4 \sin^2 A.$$

Express also $\operatorname{cosec} 2A + \cot 4A + \operatorname{cosec} 4A$ in terms of $\tan A$.

8. What is meant by the symbols $\sin^{-1}$, $\tan^{-1}$, &c. ? Prove that $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

9. Investigate the following theorem of spherical trigonometry :—

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}C = \sqrt{\frac{\sin s \sin (s-c)}{\sin a \sin b}}$$

Applicable to
Examination Papers
used at Sessional Ex-
aminations.

10. Prove that in a spherical triangle the sum of any two sides is greater than the third side.

11. Find the point of intersection, and the angle of intersection, of the two straight lines

$$\begin{aligned} 2y+3x-4 &= 0; \\ 3x-2y+5 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

12. Investigate the equation of the tangent to a parabola without employing the differential calculus.

13. Find the equation to a plane, and show how an equation of the form $ax+by+cz=d$ may be interpreted.

14. The sphere $x^2+y^2+z^2=25$ is cut by a plane which makes equal angles with the co-ordinate axes, and of which the distance from the origin is 4; find the nature of the projection of the curve of intersection upon the plane xy .

15. Prove that the equation $\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}=1$ represents a parabola.

16. Prove that the semiperimeter of a parabola is a harmonic mean between the segments into which any chord is divided in the focus.

17. Discuss the general equation of the second degree in Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Afternoon.

1. Deduce the differential coefficients of x^n , $\sin x$, and a^x , setting out from the definition of a differential coefficient as a limit.

2. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in the following cases, viz. :-

$$u = \frac{2}{3}(x+a)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2a}{3}(x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$u = a \operatorname{versin} \frac{-1}{a} \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$$

$$u = \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+x}} \right)$$

3. A person being in a boat a miles from the nearest point of the beach, wishes to reach in the shortest time a point b miles from that point along the shore; supposing he can walk m miles an hour, and pull n miles an hour, where must he land?

4. Inscribe in an ellipse the greatest parallelogram, and in a sphere the greatest cone.

5. What sector must be taken out of a given circle that the remainder may form the curved surface of a cone of maximum volume?

6. Investigate the criteria for distinguishing a maximum from a minimum value. Apply them to the function $x - \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x-b}$.

7. Of all rectangular prisms of a given surface the cube has the greatest volume; prove this.

8. Determine the lengths of tangent, normal and subnormal, in the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

9. Find the equation of the normal in the last example.

10. Find the radius of curvature in the ellipse.

11. Show that the evolute to the cycloid $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2} + a \operatorname{versin} \frac{x}{a}$

is a cycloid equal to the original one, but in a different position.

12. Integrate the following differentials:—

$$\frac{x^2 dx}{x^2 - a^2}, \quad \frac{x^2 dx}{x^2 + a^2}, \quad \frac{dx}{x^2 - bx^2 + cx}.$$

13. Integrate the following differentials, viz:—

$$\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{bx-a}}, \quad \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{bx+a}}, \quad \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad x \sin x dx.$$

14. Find by integration the volume and surface of the paraboloid.

GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L.

ENGINEERING PHYSICS.

1. How can the thermometer be applied to determine the difference of level of two places? and investigate the necessary formula.

2. Investigate a formula for determining the change of length in a metallic bar for a given change of temperature.

3. Knowing the pressure at which the steam enters the cylinder and the effective evaporation, show how to calculate the horse-power of the engine, supposing the steam to work at a constant pressure.

4. What quantity of steam, at 50 lbs. pressure, will be furnished by the evaporation of 10 cubic feet of water?

5. How much water, at 62° Fahrenheit, should be required to condense this quantity of steam, so that the water should have the temperature 100° Fahrenheit after condensation?

6. A diving-bell has the form of the frustum of a cone, the diameters of the top and bottom being 6 and 8 feet respectively, and the height 10 feet; to what height will the water rise in it when immersed to the depth of 20 feet?

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

1. What should be the horse-power of an engine to raise 150 cubic feet of water per minute through a height of 200 feet, the modulus of the machine being .8?

2. Investigate the condition of equilibrium in the wheel and axle, taking into account friction.

3. Calculate the maximum pressure exerted by a bank of loose earth against a vertical wall, the upper surface of the earth being horizontal.

4. What must be the effective horse-power of a locomotive to pull, at an uniform speed of 30 miles an hour, a train weighing 70 tons, up an incline of 1 in 200, the resistance of the air at 10 miles an hour being 35 lbs., and friction 7 lbs. per ton?

5. Determine the centre of percussion of a rectangular bar moving round a horizontal axis at one of its extremities.

Appendix C.
Examination Papers
used at Sessional Examinations.

6. Prove the following equations of rectilinear motion under the action of a constant force :—

$$\begin{aligned}v &= V + ft \\s &= Vt + \frac{1}{2}ft^2 \\v^2 &= V^2 + 2fs.\end{aligned}$$

7. Calculate the moment of inertia of a sphere round any diameter.

8. Show that in the impact of non-elastic spheres there is always a loss of *vis viva*, and determine its amount.

9. A carriage, which weighs 2 tons, moves in a circle of 800 feet radius with a velocity of 25 miles an hour ; calculate the centrifugal force.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. What is meant by the moment of a force with regard to a point ?
2. What is the condition of equilibrium in the lever ?
3. A weight of 5 cwt. is raised by a wheel and axle, the radius of the axle being 2 inches, and that of the wheel 25 inches ; what must be the force applied ?
4. In this case show that the *work done* by the moving power is equal to the work done by the resistance.
5. How is the distance passed over by a falling body in a given time ascertained ?
6. What are the properties of the pendulum which render it so valuable an instrument ?
7. What is meant by the principle of the composition of velocities ?
8. A body weighs 150 grains in air, and 80 in water ; what is its specific gravity ?
9. Explain the construction of the force-pump.
10. Enumerate the different forms of lenses.
11. What is meant by the focal length of a lens, and how may it be determined experimentally ?
12. What is meant by the focal centre of the eye ?
13. How is the quantity of heat necessary to produce a certain change of temperature in a given body determined ?
14. What is the usual plan adopted for the ventilation of mines ?
15. When a gold-leaf electroscope is charged, and a conductor is approached towards the plate of the electroscope, the leaves collapse ; explain this.
16. Enumerate the chief parts of the ordinary electrical machine, and point out the use of each.

SENIOR DIVISION.

A.

1. Explain the principle of the kaleidoscope.
2. In a telescope the object glass is of large aperture and considerable focal length ; in the microscope it is of small aperture and short focal length. Explain the reasons of the difference.
3. An object is placed before a convex speculum, of 8 inches radius, at a distance of 12 inches from it ; determine the position and nature of the image.

4. Do the same when the speculum is concave.
5. When is the image formed by a convex lens virtual, and when is it real?
6. Explain the construction and use of the Camera Lucida.
7. Explain the formation of the colours which appear when a thin film of oil floats on the surface of water.
8. Explain the accumulation of electricity in a Leyden jar.
9. Why does not gunpowder explode when the electric spark is passed through it?
10. What is meant by *diamagnetism*, and how is its existence shown?
11. What is meant by the magnetic equator?
12. By what means is the number of vibrations, necessary to produce a given musical tone, ascertained?
13. How is it experimentally shown that sound is ordinarily caused by the vibrations of the air?
14. By what experiments is it proved that the temperature of ebullition depends on the pressure?
15. What is meant by latent heat?
16. Explain some method of ascertaining the specific heat of a body.

B.

1. Prove the following formula for determining the focal length of a lens $\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r'} \right)$
2. Determine the focal length of a double convex lens, the radii of the surfaces being 6 and 4 inches respectively, the index of refraction being $\frac{3}{2}$.
3. Explain the construction and use of Rochon's micrometer.
4. How is the *dispersive power* of a transparent substance measured?
5. In the Leyden jar prove that the quantity of free electricity in the inner coating is proportional to the total charge.
6. How is the true dip of the magnetic needle ascertained?
7. Prove that Gay-Lussac's and Mariotte's laws may be expressed by the following formula:—

$$\frac{V}{V'} = \frac{p'}{p} \frac{460 + t}{460 + t'}$$

8. How is the latent heat of steam ascertained?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—SENIOR DIVISION.

A.

1. Two parallel forces, one 18 lbs., the other 12 lbs., act at a distance of 15 inches from each other in *opposite directions*; find the point of application of their resultant.
2. A beam 12 feet in length, weighing 40 lbs., has a weight of 1 cwt. placed at 4 feet from one end, and is supported by props at its ends; find the pressure on each prop.
3. What is the least force which can sustain 1 ton on an inclined plane which rises 3 in 17?
4. The lever-handle of a screw is 3 feet, and the breadth of the thread

- Appendix C.* 2 inches : if a man exert a force of 30 lbs. in turning the lever, what pressure will he produce?
- Examination Papers used at Seasonal Examinations.* 5. In the ordinary balance the arms must be of equal length, and the centre of gravity beneath the fulcrum; why must these conditions be fulfilled?
6. A heavy body falls in vacuo from a height of one mile; with what velocity will it reach the ground?
7. A body is projected vertically upward with a velocity of 150 feet per second; in what time will it again reach the ground?
8. Find the accelerating force on a body descending a plane which rises 5 in 10, and explain the meaning of the result.
9. How is Atwood's machine used to determine the laws of rectilinear motion?
10. How is it proved that the fixed stars are at very great distances from the earth?
11. How is the size of the earth ascertained?
12. It is found by experiment that the force of gravity is less at the equator than near the poles; how is this accounted for?
13. When Venus presents the form of a crescent as an evening star, how is it situated relatively to the sun and earth?
14. How is the distance of Jupiter from the sun ascertained?
15. How are the following facts with regard to the Moon proved:—
- a. That it moves in an elliptical orbit, having the earth in one focus.
 - b. That it rotates on its axis in the same time as it moves round the earth?
16. Define the following terms:—Altitude, Azimuth, Right Ascension, Declination, Latitude, and Longitude.
17. A cube, each edge of which is 4 feet, is filled with water; determine the pressure on each side.
18. If this cube be divided by a diagonal plane passing through one of the upper edges, and the upper part filled with water, determine the pressure on the diagonal plane.
19. How is the specific gravity of a solid determined by means of the specific gravity bottle?
20. Describe the construction, and explain the principle, of the hydrostatic press.

B.

1. Determine the centre of gravity of the frustum of a cone.
2. A beam is moved over a rough horizontal plane by means of a cylindrical roller; show that the centre of gravity of the beam moves with twice the velocity of that of the roller.
3. Investigate the condition of equilibrium in the compound wheel and axle (or Chinese capstan).
4. In a simple pendulum determine the strain on the string when at the lowest point.
5. Determine the velocities of two perfectly elastic spheres after impact.
6. How is the local time of a place got by observing the Sun's altitude?
7. How are the effects of annual parallax distinguished from those arising from aberration?
8. What is meant by diurnal parallax? and prove that it is a maximum when the body is in the horizon.
9. How are the lunar eclipse limits calculated?

PHYSICS.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers
used at Rec-
sited Ex-
aminations.

1. Assuming the truth of the undulatory theory of light, prove the truth of the law of ordinary refraction.
2. How does this theory account for the phenomena of interference? and state some experiment by which the length of a wave may be measured.
3. In accounting for the colours of thin plates by the undulatory theory, what difficulty presents itself, and how is it explained?
4. Explain what is meant by diffraction, and describe some experiment to illustrate it.
5. When a ray of ordinary light is transmitted through a crystal of Iceland spar it is divided into two, one called the ordinary ray, the other the extraordinary; how are they distinguished?
6. Describe the method of using the weight thermometer.
7. Describe Regnault's methods of determining the expansion of gases.
8. What is Newton's law of cooling?
9. The motion of a cube of copper rotating between the poles of a powerful electro-magnet is immediately arrested on the completion of the circuit; explain this.
10. How is the intensity of a current measured; and how is the quantity of electricity passing through a given circuit estimated?

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

1. Any number of forces act on a rigid body; state the conditions of equilibrium in each of the following cases:—

1. When the system is entirely free.
2. When it contains a fixed axis.
3. When it has a fixed part.

2. One end of an uniform beam is capable of moving on a hinge in a horizontal plane, the other end rests against a smooth vertical wall; determine the pressure against the wall.

3. An uniform rod, moveable about a smooth hinge at O, rests against a smooth sphere placed on a smooth horizontal plane passing through O, the sphere is attached to O by a string; determine the tension on the string.

4. Investigate the formula for determining the centre of gravity of a plane surface.

5. Determine the centre of gravity of the segment of a parabola intercepted between the vertex and any ordinate.

6. Determine the centre of gravity of a segment of a circle.

7. State the principle of vertical velocities, and prove it in the case of forces acting at a point.

8. Write the differential equations of rectilinear motion, and from them deduce the following, viz. $v^2 = V^2 + 2fs$.

9. A body acted on by a force, which varies directly as the distance from a fixed point, moves in a straight line towards the centre of force; determine the time in which it will reach the centre of force from a given point.

10. A body acted on by a vertical force describes the common catenary; determine the law of force.

JOHN BRIGLAND, Professor.

Appendix C.

Examination
Papers
used at Ses-
sional Exa-
minations.

CHEMISTRY.

Pass Questions.

1. Explain the difference between chemical and physical action. Give examples illustrative of each.
2. Write the symbols of sulphide and chloride of potassium, sulphite, hyposulphite, nitrite of potash, and sulphate and chlorate of potash.
3. Give the formulae of the oxygen compounds of chlorine; and state how hypochlorous acid is formed.
4. Give the preparation and the properties of protoxide and binoxide of nitrogen.
5. What are the tests for HI, HCl, NO_2 , and SO_2 ?
6. How is ammonia prepared? Give its composition and properties.
7. What is meant by simple and double elective affinity? Illustrate by examples.
8. What is the composition of the atmosphere? By what means is its uniformity in composition maintained?
9. How is caustic potash prepared? What are its tests?
10. What are the tests for the salts of baryta, alumina, iron, copper, and mercury?
11. How are calomel and corrosive sublimate prepared?
12. Give the laws of combination.

 Prize Questions.

(N.B.—Prizemen are not required to answer the Pass Questions.)

1. How is the rhombic dodecahedron derived from the regular octahedron? Give the notation of its faces.
2. Explain the law of combination by volumes.
3. What is meant by allotropy? How are the allotropic forms of oxygen and phosphorus produced? Give the properties of these two elements in their allotropic and in their ordinary condition.
4. Give the preparation and the properties of I and of HI.
5. Give the preparation, the properties, and the composition, by weight and by volume, of nitric and hydrochloric acid.
6. Give the formulae of the oxygen compounds of phosphorus; and state the mode of preparation, the properties, and the tests of phosphoric acid.
7. Explain the binary theory of salts.
8. How has Graham shown that many basic salts can be regarded as really neutral salts?
9. How is lead extracted from its ores?
10. How may the salts of lead, iron, lime, and magnesia be separated from each other? Give the characteristic tests of these substances.
11. Six grains of an organic substance, containing C, H, O, give, on combustion with oxide of copper, 8.8 grains of CO_2 and 4.2 of H_2O ; calculate its per-centage composition.

J. BLYTH, *Professor*.

 BOTANY.

1. Describe the structure and position of the reproductive organs in *Equisetum*.
2. Define the terms 'fibrous,' 'tuberous,' and 'adventitious,' as applied to roots.

3. Compare the fruits of the Blackberry, Strawberry, and Rose.
4. What is the arrangement of the stamens in *Fumariaceæ*?
5. How does the foliage of *Saxifragaceæ* vary? By what floral characters may the British genera of this family be distinguished from *Rosaceæ*?

Appendix G.

Examination Papers used at Sessional Examinations.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Explain the mechanism by which the water currents of Sponges appear to be produced.
2. Indicate the exact position of the organs of reproduction in the *Scalanemone*.
3. Describe the "tongue" of a cephaloporous Mollusk.
4. In what recent orders of the class *Echinodermata* are the ambulacral and antambulacral regions nearly equal?
5. To what order of Mammals would the following diagnosis apply,—*Placental, monophyodont or edentulous, with four ungiculate limbs*?

J. REAY GREENE, *Professor of Natural History.*

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1. Describe the features which mark rocks resulting from aqueous agency.
2. What is the nature and composition of the minerals which form igneous and Plutonic rocks?
3. What is the nature of the structure known as "false-bedding;" and from what does this originate?
4. Define the terms *dip*, *strike*, and *unconformability*; and indicate what deductions may be drawn from the latter.
5. Into what groups are the Devonian rocks of Devonshire and the Eifel divided?
6. In what part of England are the upper Jurassic rocks best developed, and what is the series of strata composing these?
7. What is the nature and age of the deposits which in Switzerland occupy the country between the Alps and the Jura?
8. Refer the following fossils to their respective formations, viz., *Spirifer macroptera*, *Lingula Davisi*, *Productus horridus*, *Rhynchonella acuminata*, *Terebratula vulgaris*, and *Terebratula marillata*.
9. Name some of the Mammals which serve to characterize the Eocene.
10. Draw a section illustrating the occurrence of the *Mesozoic Rocks* of the North of Ireland, and their mode of association.
11. In a district likely to afford coal of the true Carboniferous age, what fossil plants would most probably occur?
12. Give a section showing the relation of the Devonian rocks of the South of Ireland to the deposits which underlie them.
13. What are the external characters of the mineral *Mica*?
14. To what system of crystals does Beryll belong, and what are its most prominent characters?
15. What feature serves best to distinguish copper pyrites from iron pyrites?

ROBERT HARKNESS, *Professor.*

Appendix C.

Examination Papers
used at Seasonal Ex-
aminations.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Describe the different kinds of stone masonry used in engineering work.
2. Describe the different kinds of bond used in brickwork.
3. Write the clause in a specification referring to the making of hydraulic mortar.
4. Describe the ringing engine and crab engine for driving piles; describing also the work they are respectively adapted for.
5. What objections have been brought against Nasmyth's pile-driving engine?
6. Describe, in detail, the construction of a cofferdam in 6 feet of low water, rising to 14 feet of high water, on a clay bottom.
7. Describe the method adopted at the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, of getting down the cofferdam, describing the difficulties to be overcome.
8. Give the span and rise, thickness of arch at crown, and springing and form of arch, of any remarkable bridges with which you may be acquainted.
9. Describe the system of pavement at present recommended for streets where there is a great traffic.
10. What is the proportion of the draft to the load on earth roads, broken stone roads, and pavement?

SURVEYING, &c.

1. Describe the divisions on the scale of a 5-inch theodolite and a sextant reading to 20".
2. Describe the graduation of the odigraph, and prove the rule for setting it, when about to enlarge or reduce a plan.
3. Describe the different kinds of instruments used for plotting angles, noticing every adjustment they may require.
4. Describe the method of connecting the two members of the horizontal limb of a theodolite by a clamp and tangent screw.
5. How would you examine whether there were any index error in a sextant?
6. What are the two methods of plotting a traverse?
7. The angle subtended at a station A by two others, B and C, is found to be greater when measured by a sextant than when measured by a theodolite; explain this.
8. Explain the method of keeping a Level Field Book.
9. If a level were out of adjustment, so that it read too high, and that it were used to make a section up a steep rising ground, what would be the probable error in the difference of level?
10. In laying out a south line by two observations on the sun, at equal times before and after noon, how does the change of declination affect the position of the line?

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Describe some of the forms of iron permanent way which have been employed on railroads.
2. Compare the cost of these with that of a system in which wooden sleepers, &c., are used.

3. How is the amount of the direct pull of a locomotive limited? What is its amount? Appendix C.
4. Describe the construction of a Warren girder for a span of say 60 feet. Examination Papers used at Sessional Examinations.
5. Show how the strains on the various parts of it may be calculated.
6. Give a design for a wrought-iron plate girder bridge for a single line of railroad and span of 40 feet.
7. Give an expression for the breaking weight of a beam of given cross section and length.
8. Give an expression for the deflection of a beam of given length, and of a given uniform cross section, under a uniformly distributed load.
9. Why is it, that if the cross section of the beam be variable, the difficulty of finding its deflection is much increased?
10. How is the greatest external pressure determined which can be borne by a circular wrought-iron tube fixed at the ends?

ALEXANDER JACK, *Professor.*

LOGIC.

1. How far is the question as to the definition of logic a verbal one?
2. What is the defect of the first operation of the mind, and how does logic remedy it?
3. Why is species called the whole of comprehension?
4. State and illustrate the rules for good division.
5. What is the law of subaltern opposition?
6. How can O be converted?
7. Can E be converted "per accidens"?
8. Prove that two particular premises prove nothing.
9. Construct syllogisms in Camenes and Bokardo, and reduce "ostensively" and "per impossibile."
10. Is reduction necessary; and if so, why?
11. Special rules for fourth figure, with proofs.
12. What is a *sorites*? In what form are the special rules of the first figure applicable to it?
13. What is the defect in the spurious affirmative mode of hypotheticals?
14. What is meant when it is said that the quantification of the predicate has been neglected by logicians? How far is the statement correct?
15. What is the effect of the introduction of the new classes of propositions suggested by Sir William Hamilton, upon the special rules for the figures?
16. What is meant by "mathematical induction?" and in what respects does it differ from "induction proper?"
17. Give the canon of the "method of agreement," and discuss its probative force.
18. How does the operation of the "composition of causes" affect the applicability of the four "experimental methods?"
19. In how many senses is the expression "explanation of the laws of nature" used?
20. Why is it unnecessary to subdivide "fallacies of ratiocination?"

G. S. READ, *Professor.*

Appendix C. FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.—REAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.

Examination Papers
used at Sessions
Examinations.

1. When was the power of alienation of land recognised by the law of England?
2. How far, and in what cases may conveyances be made with condition restraining the grantee's power of alienation?
3. Define a deed. What are the requisites of a deed in respect to the parties thereto, and the subject matter thereof?
4. What is necessary to complete the estate of a lessee?
5. Distinguish between the effect of covenants that "run with the land," and those that do not.
6. Give an outline of the most usual limitations and trusts in a marriage settlement of real estate.
7. Explain a "springing use." What limitation unknown to the common law can be effected through its medium?
8. Who were the proper parties to a deed creating a "tenant to the praepice," and what was the distinction between a deed "leading" and a deed "declaring" the uses of a recovery?
9. In what different ways may estates be held in reference to the number and connexion of their owners?
10. Describe an "equity of redemption," and what are the rights of a person entitled to it?
11. Explain the meaning of the maxim, *Nemo est heres viventis*; and what is the difference between an heir apparent and an heir presumptive?
12. How must a will be executed and attested?

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.—EQUITY.

1. Give a general account of the distinction between common law and equity as administered in the Court of Chancery.
2. Describe the mode of procedure in Courts of Equity.
3. In what cases is land considered and treated as money in equity.
4. What is meant by the doctrine of Election in Equity? Give an illustration.
5. A mortgages Greenacre and Blackacre to B for £1,000, and Blackacre only to C for £1,000. If B enforces the payment of the debt out of Blackacre so as to destroy C's security, has the latter a right to say, and what relief in equity?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE (*Legal Part*).

1. Distinguish the kind of questions which may be legally put to witnesses on the direct, from those which may be put on the cross and re-examination respectively.
2. How far may expert or skilled witnesses refresh their memory by referring to professional treatises?
3. Has a medical witness any privilege, exempting him from the disclosure in a court of law of admissions confidentially made to him by a patient? Refer to the authority of a leading case, in which the question was decided.
4. Describe the meaning in law of a "maim," a "wound," a "grievous bodily harm," and a "disabling," respectively.

5. State concisely the charge for which Hadfield was tried, and the ground on which his counsel rested mainly his right to an acquittal.
6. What is necessary for the valid execution of a will, with respect to signature, attestation, &c. ? In the consideration of a question of "testable capacity," what may be regarded as the best criterion of its existence at the time of the execution of the will ?

the Appendix.
Examination Papers
used at Ses-
sional Exami-
nations.

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. State the changes produced in the blood by respiration.
2. Describe the changes of the air in respiration.
3. Give an account of the influence of the nervous system in the maintenance of respiration.
4. The structure and actions of the auriculo-ventricular and arterial valves of the heart.
5. Describe the structures entering into the coats of an artery.
6. State the cause of the arterial pulse.
7. Describe the hemadynamometer invented by Poiseuille.
8. Describe the elementary structures of the nervous system.
9. Describe the spinal meninges—the ligamentum denticulatum and the connexions of the two roots of the spinal nerves with the medulla spinalis.
10. Describe the meso-cephalon, or pons Varoli.
11. Mention the structures composing the trachea and bronchial tubes.
12. Describe the soft palate and the several passages which communicate with the pharynx.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Give a description of the clavicle.
2. Mention the muscles and ligaments connected with it.
3. Describe the right subclavian artery.
4. The temporal fascia, muscle, and vessels.
5. Describe the course, and state the branches of the internal maxillary artery.
6. The connexions of the pubic and iliac portions of the fascia lata.
7. The crural ring and the internal epigastric artery.
8. The external and internal abdominal rings, and the inguinal canal.
9. The course and branches of the brachial artery.
10. The connexions of the triangular ligament of the urethra.
11. The origin and course of the internal pudic artery.
12. The internal and external pterygoid muscles.

J. H. CORBETT, *Professor.*

SURGERY.

1. Describe the alterations which are observed in the corpuscles of blood circulating through an inflamed organ.
2. What effects are produced by direct intermixture of pus with the blood ?

Appendix
Examination
Papers
used at Ses-
sional Exa-
minations.

3. State the symptoms of parient absorption, and how you would distinguish between Pyæmia and Phlebitis.
4. Mention the several modes of operation suggested for the cure of Femoral Hernia.
5. Which operation would you adopt? and give your reasons for the preference.
6. In compound fracture of the foot, where the tarsal and metatarsal bones are crushed, the integuments of the instep lacerated, but the soft parts covering the Os calcis uninjured, what operation would you perform?
7. Describe Chopart's operation and Pirigoff's operation, and state your reasons for preferring theirs to Syme's.
8. What are the structural changes which take place in chronic perioditis?
9. Mention the various forms of cataract.
10. Describe the operation of extracting cataract.

DENIS B. BULLEN, M.D., *Professor of Surgery.*

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Henbane: Latin name and natural family of plant furnishing it; physical properties; chemical characteristics; time of gathering and mode of preserving; physiological action; therapeutical applications; preparations, with their doses and mode of administration.
2. Castor oil: similar particulars respecting it.
3. Meadow saffron: do. do.
4. Gentian: do. do.
5. Acetate of lead: chemical characters; physiological action; therapeutical applications; dose and administration.
6. Doses of: laudanum; tincture of aconite; calomel; strychnia; corrosive sublimate; iodine.

Prise Questions.

7. Preparation of iron: relative value and characteristic differences.
8. Tonics: division of; general therapeutical uses, with examples.
9. Quinine: tests of; adulterations and mode of detecting; comparison with arsenic.
10. Tannic acid: trace its changes in the economy, from first entrance to final exit.

N.B.—Questions to be answered in order set down.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

MIDWIFERY.

1. Describe the ovary and its contained structures in the adult female. How is its condition affected by age?
2. Give the relations of the orifice of the female urethra to the neighbouring parts within the vulva; and describe the method of introducing the catheter.
3. Define oviparous, viviparous, ovo-viviparous, and marsupial generation respectively. How is the oviduct of an oviparous, to be distinguished from that of a viviparous animal?
4. What is the membrana decidua: how is it formed; and what purposes does it serve?

5. At what period of gestation does abortion most frequently take place? Enumerate the principal causes likely to produce the occurrence?
6. Describe the principal changes which occur in the breasts, as a result of pregnancy. How soon do they begin to show themselves?
7. Explain the nature of the relation between the maternal and fetal portions of the human placenta.
8. What is understood by "Arrest" of the child's head during labour, and what by "Impaction"? How are they distinguished from each other?
9. What is the presenting part of the child's head in the fourth position, and how are the fontanelles placed?
10. A woman has been in labour for sixteen hours: the head has been immovably fixed for the last four hours, notwithstanding strong labour pains: it is elongated, and has an oedematous tumour on the presenting part; an ear cannot be felt; and the vagina is becoming hot and dry: what would be your course in this case?
11. Give the management of a case of twins.
12. What are after-pains? Give an outline of their pathology and treatment.

Appendix C.
Examination Papers
used at Seasonal Examinations.

J. R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D., *Professor.*

PHYSIC.

1. Given a case of coma: what might be its cause, and what inquiries do you make to ascertain it?
2. In what periods of life do neuralgia and neuroses of motility most prevail? Explain the cause of this predominance.
3. What attitude would the body assume after the rigor mortis, if its influence were not interfered with? Can any explanation of the position of the limbs in spasmodic and paralytic affections be derived from an observation of this position?
4. Why is there less danger of injury to the brain in hysterical than in epileptic convulsions?
5. Judging from the countenance alone, could you distinguish a case of typhoid from one of typhus fever?
6. Compare scarlatina, rubella, and variola, in their premonitory fever and sequela.
7. What are the several morbid changes found in the bronchi and air cells, and how may they be produced?
8. What are the usual situations of pneumonia, bronchitis, and pleuritis? If these diseases occur in any other situation, could any inference be drawn from the fact as to cause of the disease?
9. If called suddenly to a case of croup, how would you proceed to treat it? How a case of apoplexy,—keeping in view the age and previous habits of the patient?
10. What is the relation, as to cause and effect, between diseases of the heart and lungs?
11. Relate the symptoms of pericarditis, and the prognosis, both immediate and remote.
12. How does pneumothorax arise?
13. Give the various causes of hæmatemesis, with the treatment of each form.
14. Distinguish between delirium arising from irritation, inflammation, and congestion of the brain.

D. C. O'CONNOR, M.D., *Professor.*

Appendix D.

APPENDIX D.

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

LIST of the STUDENTS who obtained HONORS and PRIZES at the SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS held in the College in June, 1862, for the Academic Year 1861-62.

At the Sessional Examinations, the following were awarded Prizes for 1861-62:—

GREEK (Senior Class).

Ryan, Thomas, . . .	1st prize.
O'Brien, Michael, . . .	2nd prize.
Benmish, James, . . .	3rd prize.
Connor, John, . . .	} 4th prize.
Evans, Richardson, . . .	

GREEK (Junior Class).

Burke, Michael, . . .	1st prize.
Barry, Michael, . . .	3rd prize.

LATIN (Senior Class).

O'Brien, Michael, . . .	1st prize.
Benmish, James, . . .	2nd prize.
Ryan, Thomas, . . .	} 3rd prize.
Connor, John, . . .	

LATIN (Junior Class).

Burke, Michael, . . .	1st prize.
Hannafin, James, . . .	2nd prize.

FRENCH (Senior Arts and Engineering Class).

Buckley, Daniel, . . .	1st prize.
O'Donnell, Thomas F., . . .	2nd prize.
O'Callaghan, Gilbert, . . .	3rd prize.

FRENCH (Junior Arts Class).

Connor, John, . . .	
Evans, Richardson, . . .	
O'Neill, Henry, . . .	

FRENCH (Medical Class).

Horgan, John, . . .	1st prize.
Collins, William, . . .	} 2nd prize.
Long, Mark, . . .	

HISTORY.

Gardiner, Edward B., . . .	1st prize.
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ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Babington, William, . . .	
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Buckley, Daniel, . . .	1st prize.
Connor, John, . . .	} 2nd prize.
O'Donnell, Thomas F., . . .	
O'Callaghan, Gilbert, . . .	3rd prize.
Evans, Richardson, . . .	4th prize.

CHEMISTRY.

Hens, Patrick, . . .	1st prize.
Uddes, Richard, . . .	2nd prize.
Hartland, John F., . . .	3rd prize.
Shaw, William T., . . .	4th prize.
O'Neill, Henry, . . .	5th prize.
Malone, John, . . .	6th prize.

MATHEMATICS (Senior Class).

Quarry, William, . . .	1st prize.
M'Sweeney, John, . . .	2nd prize.
Richardson, Henry, . . .	3rd prize.

MATHEMATICS (Junior Class).

Buckley, Daniel, . . .	1st prize.
O'Neill, Henry, . . .	2nd prize.
Connor, John, . . .	3rd prize.

CELTIC (Senior Class).

Walsh, David, . . .	1st prize.
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CELTIC (Junior Class).

Walsh, Patrick, . . .	1st prize.
Ryan, Thomas, . . .	2nd prize.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Medicine).

Hens, Patrick, . . .	1st prize.
Long, Mark, . . .	2nd prize.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Engineering).

Bourke, George, . . .	1st prize.
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LOGIC.

Michael O'Brien, . . .	1st prize.
Thomas Kelly, . . .	2nd prize.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.

Quarry, William, . . .	1st prize.
Moore, G. H., . . .	2nd prize.

ENGINEERING (Senior Class).

Bourke, George, . . .	1st prize.
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(First Year).

O'Neill, Henry, . . .	1st prize.
M'Loughlin, Joseph, . . .	2nd prize.

(Second Year).

Fogarty, Robert, . . .	1st prize.
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LAW (First Year).

Killen, James B., . . .	} 1st prize.
O'Donnell, Thomas F., . . .	

(Second Year).

Kelly, Thomas, . . .	1st prize.
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ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

(First Year).

Hens, Patrick, . . .	1st prize.
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(Second Year).

Corban, Laurence, . . .	1st prize.
Cooke, Henry, . . .	2nd prize.
Foley, James, . . .	3rd prize.
Kelly, James, . . .	4th prize.
Newman, John H., . . .	} 5th prize.
Gillespie, Henry, . . .	
Williams, Richard G., . . .	

PRACTICAL ANATOMY (Senior).

Barry, James, . . .	1st prize.
Pureell, Ferdinand A., . . .	2nd prize.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY (Junior).

Corban, Laurence, . . .	1st prize.
Cooke, Henry, . . .	2nd prize.
Foley, James, . . .	3rd prize.

SURGERY.

Grattan, Nicholas, . . .	1st prize.
Barry, James, . . .	2nd prize.
Pureell, Ferdinand A., . . .	3rd prize.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Dunbar, Frederick H., . . .	1st prize.
Haynes, William, . . .	2nd prize.
O'Sullivan, Stephen, . . .	3rd prize.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Cooke, Henry, . . .	1st prize.
Williams, Richard G., . . .	2nd prize.
Foley, James, . . .	3rd prize.

LIST of STUDENTS who obtained HONORS and PRIZES.—continued.

Appendix D

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

MIDWIFERY.

Barry, James,	} 1st prize.
Purcell, Ferdinand A.,	
McKeeffe, Patrick,	
Beamish, Thomas,	3rd prize.
	4th prize.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Cooke, Henry,	1st prize.
Hare, G.,	2nd prize.
Jones, Henry,	3rd prize.
Hartland, John T.,	4th prize.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—continued.

Clapp, Albert,	} 5th prize.
Corbett, Laurence,	
Smyth, Parker,	
Gillespie, H.,	

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Dunbar, Frederick H.,	1st prize.
Swanton, James,	2nd prize.
Orr, Adam,	3rd prize.

ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

December 9, 1867.

APPENDIX E.

Appendix E.

Reports from Professors.

FORM of CIRCULAR from PRESIDENT and SPECIAL REPORTS of the PROFESSORS.

RETURN to be filled up by the Professor of——, and to be returned to the Registrar, so filled up, for the official information of the President, on or before the 8th instant, being for the Collegiate Session 1861–62.

A.—As to the course or courses of lectures given by the Professor. 1st. Duration and extent of the course; number of terms. 2nd. Number of weeks of lectures in each term. 3rd. Number of lectures weekly, and days and hours of lectures.

B.—The description or title of the course or courses of lectures delivered, and a general abstract of the subjects of instruction contained in the course, and the title of the text-books recommended.

C.—Whether the lectures are illustrated by reference to maps, diagrams, specimens, or experiments; and a general notice of the kind of illustrations used.

D.—Whether any method of tutorial, or other special instruction, is employed, as by setting out portions of text-books for lessons, by themes, or exercises in composition, or problems; and whether special class examinations are held, and at what time; or whether memorization excursions, or field exercises, are given.

E.—What faculties or division of students are those attending courses of lectures of the Professors making the return.

F.—The number of students attending each course, distinguishing matriculated and non-matriculated students; and the general regularity of attendance.

G.—The general conduct of students at the Professor's classes.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge, as to supplies, fittings, cleanliness, and accommodation, for the purposes of instruction.

The Professor, in making the above returns, is requested to mark the answers with the letter designating the portion of the form of return, as above, to which each answer refers.

Signed by order of the President,

ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of GREEK.

A.—1. The course extended over three terms. 2. There were seven weeks of lectures in the first term, fourteen weeks in the second term, and two weeks and two days in the third term, the course having been interrupted by the fire at the College. 3. Ten lectures weekly, viz., two on each day, except Saturday.

Appendix.
Reports
from
Professors.

- B.—The Greek language and literature, the authors read being portions of Xenophon, Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Thucydides, Plato, Aristophanes.
C.—There were maps of reference on the walls of the lecture-room.
D.—Portions of the authors read were prepared by the student for each lecture, accompanied by exercises and composition in prose and verse.
E.—The Faculty of Arts exclusively.
F.—Fifty-four students attended the course, all belonging to the class of matriculated students.
G.—The general conduct of the students, and the general state of discipline were good.
H.—The general condition of the department, as to supplies, fittings, &c., was satisfactory.

JOHN RTALL.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of LATIN.

A.—1. The course extended through three terms. 2 Junior class, four lectures weekly; Senior class, three lectures weekly; extra and third year's class, two lectures weekly.

B.—The Latin language. Text-books of lectures:—Junior class, Third Book of the *Æneid*, and part of the Fourth Book of Livy; Senior class, 12th and 13th Satires of Juvenal, and part of the Fourth Book of Cicero's *Verres Orations*; extra and third year's class, the *Phormio* of Terence.

C.—Maps hung on the walls of the lecture-room were used for illustration of the lectures. Frequent reference was also made to electrotypes copies of ancient coins and gems, and to other objects of art.

D.—The students prepared a portion of the text-book for each lecture; they also wrote Latin exercises in prose and verse.

E.—Students in Arts.

F.—Sixty; all matriculated.

G.—Satisfactory.

H.—Satisfactory.

P.S.—I am unable to make a complete return, because the class-roll was destroyed in the fire at the College last May.

December 5, 1862.

B. LEWIS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE and HISTORY.

A.—On History, English Literature, and the English Language. 1. Two terms. 2. Eight in first term; thirteen in second term. 3. Six in first term:—History, three—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1-2; English Literature, three—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12-1. Nine in second term, History, three—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1-2; English Literature, three—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12-1; English Language, three—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11-12.

B.—History, Modern Europe; English Literature; Craik's Literature; English Constitutional History; English Language; Craik's Outlines.

C.—Illustrated by Major Bell's Historical Tables and Von Spruner's Hand Atlas.

D. Written exercises, (1) on the subjects discussed in lecture; (2) original composition.

E.—Arts.

F.—History, three. English Literature, six. English Language, forty.—Attendance, good.

G.—Good.

H.—Burnt.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

RETURN of the PROFESSOR of MODERN LANGUAGES.

A.—1. Three courses of lectures on the French Language and Literature. The duration of each course was of nearly three terms. 2, 3. Lectures delivered three days in the week, from 12 to 3; and daily to the Junior class during February and March.

- B.—The subjects of instruction consist of translations, exercises, reading, and lectures on literature and comparative grammar. Appendix E.
 C.—Lectures not illustrated by anything. Reports from Professors.
 D.—Lectures combine the tutorial with the professorial method.
 E.—Students attending the department of Modern Languages, belong to the Faculties of Medicine, of Arts, and to the Engineering School.
 F.—The number of students attending the class of *Medical French*, was thirty-six; the number of lectures given, seventy-two. *Senior French* of Arts and Engineering students: number of students, thirty-seven; number of lectures, seventy-two. *Junior French* of Arts and Engineering students: number of students, twenty-eight; number of lectures, eighty-six.
 G.—The conduct of the students was excellent.

R. DE VERICOUR.

December 5, 1862.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of CELTIC.

- A.—I lectured the second term from about the 8th of January to the 10th of April, during which time I lectured almost every day of the week, and on some days twice. The hours were changeable, to suit the convenience of the students.
 B.—The lectures comprised Irish history and topography; the grammatical construction of the Irish language, exercises, and conversation. The text-books were Keating's History of Ireland, by Halliday; the volume on the Bards of Ireland, and portions of the Annals of the Four Masters.
 C.—The students were of the Faculties of Arts and Medicine.
 D.—Three students, one of the Faculty of Arts, and two of the Faculty of Medicine; their attendance at my lectures was regular.
 E.—The conduct of the students at my lectures was exceedingly good.
 F.—The attention paid to the lecture-room was very commendable.

OWEN CONNELLY.

December 6, 1862.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of LOGIC and METAPHYSICS.

- A.—On Logic and Metaphysics. 1. Logic, one term; Metaphysics, two terms. 2. Two terms, nineteen weeks; one term, thirteen weeks. 3. Logic Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock; Saturdays, at nine. Metaphysics, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at one o'clock; Saturdays, at ten o'clock.
 B.—Logic, Deductive and Inductive—Aldrich, parts of Mill, Baynes, &c. Metaphysics, History of Philosophy and Psychology; History of Philosophy of the University of France.
 C.—No illustrations are used, except such as are drawn or written on the board during the course of the lectures.
 D.—Both the tutorial and professorial systems are used.
 E.—Logic, second year's students in Arts; Metaphysics, third year's students in Arts.
 F.—Logic, sixteen; Metaphysics, one—all matriculated. Attendance very satisfactory.
 G.—Conduct of students in the class-rooms unexceptionable.
 H.—The lecture-room assigned to the Mental Sciences was consumed by the fire which destroyed the left wing of the College. The working of the classes has not, however, been any way impeded thereby.

G. S. REAR.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS.

- A.—Each course of lectures extends over three terms. The number of weekly lectures is nine. The lectures are delivered on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12, 2, and 3 o'clock.
 B.—Pure Mathematics: the text-books recommended are Potts' School Euclid; Hinds' Arithmetic; Todhunter's Algebra, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus; Thomson's Trigonometry; Boole's Differential Equations, &c.

- Appendix E. C.—Lectures are illustrated by diagrams and apparatus.
 Reports from D.—Portions of text-books are pointed out and recommended.
 Professors. E.—Arts and Engineering.
 F.—In the junior class about fifty-five; in the second year's class about sixteen; in the extra class one.
 G.—Good.
 H.—Satisfactory.

GEORGE BOOLE.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A.—Five courses. 1. Each course continued three terms. 2. In the first term, lectures were delivered during seven weeks; in the second, during fourteen weeks; and in the third, during four weeks. 3. In the senior class of Experimental Physics, three lectures were given in each week—viz., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 11 to 12 o'clock. In the junior class of Experimental Physics, two lectures in each week—viz., on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 11 to 12 o'clock. In the class of Engineering Physics, three lectures in each week—viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 1 to 2 o'clock; in the class of Mathematical Physics, two lectures in each week—viz., Wednesday and Friday, from 12 to 1 o'clock; in the class of Physics (honour course), two lectures each week—viz., on Mondays and Fridays, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

B.—In the classes of Physics, the subjects were Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity. Text-books, Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals; Newth's Mechanics; Ganot's *Traité de Physique*. In Mathematical Physics, Duhamel's *Cours de Mécanique*; Walton's *Mechanical Examples*; Lloyd's *Optics*; Brinkley's *Astronomy*. In Engineering Physics, Tate's *Exercises in Mechanics*; Selections from Mosely's *Mechanics*; De Pambour's *Theory of the Steam Engine*. Physics (honour course), Poisslet's *Traité de Physique*.

C.—The lectures on Physics were illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

D.—In Mathematical and Engineering Physics, the tutorial method of instruction was used, and problems proposed as exercises.

E.—The senior class of Experimental Physics was attended by students of the second year in Arts, and the second year in Engineering. The class of Mathematical Physics, by students of the third year in Arts, and third year in Engineering. The class of Engineering Physics by students of the second and third year in Engineering. The class of Physics (honour) by students of the third year in Arts. The junior class of Experimental Physics by students of the first year in Medicine.

F.—Senior class of Experimental Physics, thirty students; junior class of Experimental Physics, thirty-eight; Mathematical Physics, three; Engineering Physics, seven; Physics (honour course), one. The attendance was regular in all the classes.

G.—The conduct of the students was very satisfactory.

H.—The lecture-room and physical cabinet totally destroyed by fire, but the apparatus, diagrams, &c., preserved, having sustained but little damage.

JOHN ENGLAND.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of CHEMISTRY.

A.—Chemistry and Practical Chemistry. 1. Theoretical course of three terms. 2. Seven weeks in first term, fourteen weeks in second term, and three weeks in third term. 3. Three lectures a week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11, A.M. The practical course extended through three months, the instructions being given on Monday and Wednesday at 2, and on Tuesday and Thursday at 3.

B.—The theoretical course embraced the laws of combination; the history and properties of the metallic and non-metallic substances; the theories of organic chemistry; and the description of organic compounds. The practical course was devoted to instructions in the laboratory, in chemical manipulation, analysis, and testing for poisons. In addition to this, the laboratory was open,

under certain regulations, to other students desirous of pursuing a more extended course of analysis.

C.—The theoretical course was abundantly illustrated by diagrams, specimens, and experiments.

D.—The professorial system was followed, but questions were from time to time put to the students, and ample opportunity was afforded after each lecture for the discussion of difficulties and for explanations.

E.—Chiefly Medical and Engineering students; students in Arts having now the liberty of choosing old subjects, attend chemistry in small numbers only. Three Arts students selected chemistry.

F.—Sixty-one matriculated and eleven non-matriculated in the theoretical course. Twenty-five matriculated and three non-matriculated in the practical class.

G.—The general conduct of the students was good, and the state of discipline excellent.

H.—The lecture-room, laboratories, public and private, and balance-room, have been burnt to the ground, with a considerable part of their contents.

J. BLYTH, M.D.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of NATURAL HISTORY.

A.—One course on Zoology and Botany. 1. The course consisted of sixty-three lectures, and extended over three terms. 2. The first term included seven; the second, eleven; and the third, three weeks of lectures. 3. Three lectures weekly, at 3, p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

B.—The course embraced lectures on the Principles of Zoology and Botany, and on the Structure and Classification of Plants and Animals. The text-books used were Dallas's *Natural History of the Animal Kingdom*, or Knox's translation of Milne Edwards' *Zoology*; together with Hensley's *Elementary Course of Botany*. Benthams' *Handbook of the British Flora*; Lindley's *Descriptive Botany*; and Carpenter's *Principles of Comparative Physiology*, were also recommended.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to specimens and diagrams.

D.—The professorial method of instruction was chiefly employed.

E.—The lectures were attended by students of the third year in the Faculty of Arts, of the first year in the Department of Agriculture, and of the first year in the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Two students in the Faculty of Arts, one in the Department of Agriculture, thirty-three in the Faculty of Medicine, and six non-matriculated students were present during the course. Two of these were disqualified for insufficient attendance.

G.—The conduct of most of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge is efficient. The Professor is still much in want of a private room, wherein to prepare himself to meet his class. The present Natural History lecture-room is too small, but it is proposed to build a larger one opening into the museum, so that transference of such specimens as are required for illustration of the course may be freely effected, without any risk of injury.

J. REAY GREENE.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.

A.—The course of lectures on Geology and Mineralogy, including Physical Geography, extended over the three terms of the session, and commenced on the 24th of October, 1861, and ended on the 21st of May, 1862. The number of weeks in the first term amounted to eight, in the second term to thirteen, and in the third term to four.

The weekly number of lectures was three; the days being Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the hours from one to two, p.m. The total number of lectures given in the course was seventy-three.

B.—The title of the course was Geology and Mineralogy, and the subjects embraced therein were, Physical Geography, so far as this had reference to

Agenda. Geology, Physical Geology and Palaeontology; and also a description of the properties and characters of the most important and most common minerals.

Reports from Professors. The text-books referred to were *Somerville's Physical Geography*; *Hughes's Outlines of Physical Geography*; *Page's Introductory Text-book of Geology*; *Lyell's Manual*; *Lyell's Principles of Geology*; and *Nicol's Manual of Mineralogy*.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by maps, diagrams, sections and specimens.

D.—The lectures were of a professorial character, and practical illustrations in the field were given during the latter part of the course.

E.—The students attending the course, with the exception of one, an Arts student, belonged to the Department of Engineering.

F.—The number of students attending the lectures amounted to nine, and the character of their attendance was very satisfactory.

G.—The conduct of the students during lectures was such as to meet with the entire approval of the Professor.

H.—As concerning fittings, cleanliness, and accommodation, these were in every respect what the Professor could desire. The dampness already alluded to in previous reports still exists in the lecture-room, and has of late much increased, in consequence of the whole of the west side of the tower wall being exposed, from the result of the late fire.

December 6, 1862.

ROBERT HARKNESS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A.—There were three courses of lectures given, and one course of office work during the session of 1861-62, each lasting during the three terms, and being given on three days in the week.

B.—First year.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: subject of lectures—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective. Second year.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: subject of lectures—first term, Instruments used by the Engineer in Surveying; second term, Surveying and Levelling; third term, Principles of Architecture—Materials used in construction. Third year.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals, &c., &c.; Strength of Materials; Hydraulic Engineering: principles of the Construction of the different Machines employed by the Engineer. Drawing Office, attended by all the classes, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The first year's class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples for their application. The second and third year's classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in mapping.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to drawings and instruments.

D.—Both the professorial and tutorial methods were adopted, as the subject of lecture required, and instruction in the field was given.

E.—Students in Civil Engineering.

F.—Thirty-five altogether.

G.—Good.

H.—This department was, during the session, well supplied with the requisite fittings.

December 5, 1862.

ALEXANDER JACK.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of AGRICULTURE.

I beg to report that only one student, Mr. James O'Brien, entered my department in the Session 1861-2; that he attended, very irregularly, the first and a portion of the second term only.

December 8, 1862.

EDMUND MURPHY.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A.—Four courses of lectures:—Political Economy for Arts students of the third year; Jurisprudence for Law students of the first year; Civil Law for Law students of the second year; Constitutional and International Law for Law

students of fourth year. 1. Arts students, two terms. Two first-mentioned *Appendix E*
 classes of Law students, two terms. Constitutional Law, one term. 2. Three. *Reports*
 3. Four. The number of lectures delivered on Political Economy, Jurisprudence, *from*
 and Civil Law, respectively, were twenty-four lectures in each course. *Professors.*
 The number of lectures delivered on Constitutional and International Law were eleven.

B.—Jurisprudence—Elements of the subject; Principles of Criminal Law. Requisites for fair penal trial; Trial by Jury; Direct and Circumstantial Evidence; History of rights of Testamentary Bequest; proper functions of Government and Centralization; Representative Government, &c. Political Economy.—Nature and distribution of wealth; Principles which regulate rent, wages, and profits. Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*; Senior's *Political Economy*; Longfield's *ditto*; Longfield's *Lectures on Commerce*; Huskisson—*The Question Stated*; Reddie—*Inquiries in the Science of Law*; John Stuart Mill's *Political Economy*; Lord Bacon's *Treatise on Universal Justice*, by D. C. Heron; *Institutes of Justinian*; Grapnel on the *Roman Law*; Hallam's *Constitutional History*.

C.—None.

D.—In Jurisprudence, from the scarcity of text-books, there is very little tutorial instruction, except by examination, from time to time, in the lectures delivered by the Professor. In Political Economy, the course is commenced with examinations in prescribed portions of the text-books; the continuance of this mode of instruction depends on the attainments and capabilities of the class. The lectures delivered by the Professor are then proceeded with, and there is daily a considerable amount of tutorial instruction by examination and discussion of the various topics connected with the subject. In Civil Law, the lectures consist almost wholly in examination in prescribed text-books. In Constitutional and International Law, the course consisted of lectures delivered by the Professor.

E.—Political Economy, third year's Arts; Jurisprudence, first year's Law; Civil Law, second year's Law; Constitutional and International Law, fourth year's Law.

F.—Political Economy, four, matriculated; Jurisprudence, six, matriculated; Civil Law, two, matriculated; Constitutional and International Law, one, matriculated.

G.—Very good.

H.—Sufficient.

December 9, 1862.

R. H. MITTS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LAW.

A.—There were four classes. The course prescribed for the first, second, and third classes comprised twenty-four lectures, which were given in the months of October and December, 1861, and in the months of February, March, and April, 1862. They occupied two weeks in the first, and four in the second and third College terms. Four lectures were delivered to each class weekly, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the hours of eleven, twelve, and three, respectively.

B.—In the class of the first year, the course comprised instruction in the elementary law of Real Property and Principles of Conveyancing; the text-book used was Williams on Real Property. The first volume of Blackstone's *Commentaries* (Stephen's edition), and the second volume (Kerr's edition), were recommended for perusal.

The course prescribed for the class of the second year comprised instruction in the law of Personal Property, Equity, and Bankruptcy, and in the application of precedents. The text-books used were Williams on Personal Property; Smith's *Manual of Equity*; Adams on Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Blackstone, Smith on Contracts, Smith on Mercantile Law, were recommended for perusal. The course for the class of the third year comprised Common and Criminal Law. The text-books used were Broom's *Common Law*; Smith's *Leading Cases*; Broom's *Maxims*. Roscoe on Evidence, Civil and Criminal; Taylor on Evidence, &c., were recommended for perusal.

Appendix E.
Reports
from
Professors.

C and D.—The several subjects were explained by the perusal in class of abstracts of title, mootings, and by requiring the students to draft from precedents, &c., and to write on assumed cases.

E.—Students in Arts and Law, and one non-matriculated student.

F.—Ten: six in the class of the first year, two in the class of the second, one in the class of the third, and one in the class of the fourth year.

G.—The conduct and discipline of the students were unexceptionable.

H.—I have to report to the President the benefit arising to the classes from a better supply of books in this department, and I have the satisfaction of stating that the students availed themselves of the facilities afforded to them.

December, 1862.

MICHAEL BARRY.

REPORT of the PROFESSORS in charge of the COURSE of LECTURES on MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

A.—Three months' course. Three lectures weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at two o'clock.

B.—Subjects of course were, toxicology, infanticide, injuries, wounds, the rules regulating the admission of evidence in legal procedure. The text-books recommended—Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, and Taylor on Poisons, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence; with the perusal of leading cases reported—for example, Lord Ferrer's case, Hindfield's case, the Gardner and Douglas Peerage cases, Palmer's case, &c.

C.—The course was illustrated by experiments when necessary.

D.—By lectures alone.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine attended.

F.—Fourteen matriculated students.

G.—Conduct and discipline excellent.

H.—The department of Medical Jurisprudence continues to be dependent on that of Chemistry for the apparatus and materials necessary for illustrating the toxicological portion of the course.

J. BLYTH, M.D.

MICHAEL BARRY, B.L.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

A.—Two courses delivered daily during the Medical Session; Anatomy and Physiology at one o'clock; Anatomical Demonstrations at twelve o'clock, examinations being held on Saturdays at same hours. In addition to the lectures and demonstrations at the above-mentioned hours, a special course was delivered on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye, Ear, &c., at four o'clock, P.M.

B.—One course is entitled Anatomy and Physiology; the other course, Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections or Practical Anatomy. The dissections performed by the students are constantly superintended during many hours daily throughout the session by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and by his assistant, Dr. Shinkwin, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The course of Anatomy and Physiology comprehends the following subjects:—

1. Nature of life and organization; general description of the vital functions; general and special description of the textures of the human frame; development of tissues, and all other branches of Histology; structure and composition of the fluids, viz., the blood, lymph, chyle, saliva, gastric juice, bile, &c.

2. Physiological Anatomy of the organs of support and locomotion, circulation, respiration, digestion, chyliification, absorption, secretion, excretion, reproduction; the spinal cord and its membranes; the brain and its membranes; the ganglia and nerves; the organs of touch, smell, vision, hearing, taste; organ of voice, &c.

3. The course comprehends all branches of Human Physiology; various subjects comprised in it are elucidated by reference to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

The course of Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology is illustrated by the constant use of the microscope.

The course of Anatomical Demonstrations includes the special description of

the bones, joints, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, relative anatomy of viscera, *Appendix E.*
membranes and fasciæ; it also embraces Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

The text-books are the following, viz.:—Todd and Bowman on Physiological Anatomy; Carpenter's Physiology; Valentin's Physiology; Kirke's Handbook of Physiology; Quain's Anatomy, by Drs. Sharpey and Ellis; Harrison's Anatomy; Wilson's Vade Mecum; Gray's Anatomy; Ellis's Demonstrations; Corbett on the Arteries; Küllicker, Gerbur, Quicquett, and Hassal on Microscopic Anatomy.

Reports
from
Professors.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by recent and prepared dissections, by charts, plates, diagrams, and anatomical preparations. Minute Anatomy of the tissues is illustrated by microscopical preparations.

The principles of Physiology are elucidated by experiments instituted upon animals when deemed necessary.

D.—The students are examined, *vis à voce*, upon the subjects treated of in the course; examinations are held on Saturday, in order that there should be no loss of lectures on other days of the week. Written replies to questions proposed in those classes have been resorted to only at the Examinations held in October for Medical Scholarships, and at the Sessional Examinations, which take place in May.

E.—Attended by students of Medicine and Surgery.

F.—Total number of Anatomical Students, one hundred and three, viz.:—Matriculated, eighty-nine; non-matriculated, fourteen. The course of Anatomy and Physiology was attended by eighty students; matriculated, seventy-two; non-matriculated, eight. The course of Practical Anatomy by sixty-three students; matriculated, fifty-two; non-matriculated, eleven.

G.—The students have attended the Professor's lectures with great regularity.

H.—The anatomical preparations lodged in the Clarendon building are valuable, but not sufficient in number for all the purposes of instruction. It would be most desirable that additions should be made as soon as possible, so as to increase the means of illustrating various branches of Human and Comparative Anatomy. Unfortunately that portion of the collection deposited in the Pathological Museum has been destroyed by the recent fire.

The supply of charts, plates, and diagrams is good. The rooms are kept in a state of cleanliness.

In reference to the President's question, as to the accommodation of the department, it becomes necessary to state that the Professor is compelled, under existing circumstances, to use the Anatomical Theatre for all the purposes of a laboratory, Microscopical Demonstrations, private dissecting room, &c., in consequence of the want of suitable apartments. Former reports contain explanations with respect to the state of the dissecting room; that apartment could not properly accommodate more than twenty-five students. A large class, and a considerable number of dead bodies are compressed into a limited space; and it is deplorable that no relief has been afforded in order to improve the condition of this important and practical department.

J. H. CORBETT.

December 8, 1862.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of SURGERY.

A.—1, 2. The Medical Session. 3. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, at three o'clock.

B.—The Principles and Practice of Surgery. The text-books are the various works upon the special branches of Surgical Science.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by diagrams, plates, models, casts, specimens, and on the recent subject.

D.—The instruction was not tutorial.

E.—The students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Thirty-one students. The attendance was regular.

G.—The general conduct of the students was good, and the discipline satisfactory.

Appendix E. II.—The burning of the College on the 15th of May destroyed the supplies and fittings of the Department of Surgery.

Reports
from
Professors.

December 5, 1862.

DENNIS BRENNAN BULLEN, M.D.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

A.—From the first week in November to the last week in April, consisting of two terms; seven weeks in the first term; second term is variable. Three lectures weekly, delivered from three to four o'clock on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

B.—Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic. Text books—Watson's Practice of Physic; Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine; Simon's Pathology.

C.—Illustrated by reference to plates and morbid specimens.

D.—Special examinations are held once each week from a portion of one of the text-books, and also on the subject of the previous lectures.

E.—The students of the Medical Faculty solely.

F.—The students were—matriculated, twenty; non-matriculated, two. The attendance was generally very regular.

G.—The conduct and discipline of this class was most exemplary.

H.—Owing to the fire which took place in the College, the entire of the Pathological specimens and casts were destroyed. The present lecture-room is only temporary.

D. C. O'CONNOR.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MIDWIFERY.

A.—Midwifery. Six months' course. Over sixty. Three lectures weekly, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, four o'clock.

B.—Midwifery. Physiology of the functions of reproduction and gestation; Parturition and its various bearings, theoretical and practical. Diseases of child-bed, and of infants.

C.—Diagrams, models, casts, preparations, &c.

D.—

E.—Medical.

F.—Matriculated, 19; non-matriculated, 4—23. General attendance good.

G.—Good.

H.—Good.

J. H. HARVEY.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MATERIA MEDICA.

A.—Course of lectures extends over one Medical Session, consisting of twenty-six weeks. During each week three lectures are delivered on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from two to three, p.m.

B.—The course consists of lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, embracing Jurisprudence in general, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Posology, Formulation, Therapeutics and Hygiene. The text-books recommended are—Pereira's Materia Medica; Christison's Dispensatory; Forbes and Royle's Manuals; Boissier's Matière Médicale; Soubeiran's Pharmacie; Oesterle's Heilmittellehre; Buchein's Arzneimittellehre; and Schreiff's Pharmacognosie.

C.—Lectures illustrated by diagrams; schematic figures on the board; specimens from the College Botanical Garden and Herbarium; chemical and microscopical demonstrations.

D.—The practical instructions consist of the above-mentioned exercises.

E.—Students of Medicine.

F.—Number of students, forty-two, two of whom are non-matriculated.

G.—The conduct of the students was very good. The attendance and attention left nothing to be desired.

H.—The Museum is at present in a merely temporary condition, but sufficient for purposes of instruction.

PURCELL O'LEARY.

APPENDIX F.

Appendix F.

LIST of UNIVERSITY DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONORS obtained by CANDIDATES from QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, at the COMMENCEMENT in JUNE, and in OCTOBER, 1862.

List of successful Candidates.

NOMINAL RETURN of the CANDIDATES from Queen's College, Cork, on whom Degrees, Diplomas, or Certificates were conferred by the Senate of the Queen's University, after the Examinations of the year 1862.

DEGREE OF M.D.

Second Class, with Honors:
Thomas F. O'Dwyer.
Third Class, without Honors:
John D. Ambrose.
Richard Carroll.
Daniel Donovan.
Frederick Heisch Danbar.
William Haynes, M.A.
Robert D. Joyce.
William McAnnot, B.A.
Joseph O'Kelly.
Stephen O'Sullivan.
Adam Orr.
* Robert Potter.
Abram A. Stewart.
Robert James Swanton.

DEGREE OF M.A.

Second Class, with Honors:
Robert R. Kane.
Third Class:
Robert J. Orr.
Third Class, without Honors:
John J. Barry,
James Swanton.

DEGREE OF B.A.

William Babington.
Edward B. Gardiner.
Patrick O'Connell.
John Wall.
David Walsh.

CELTIC HONORS.

David J. Walsh, first.

DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

George Burke.
Matthew A. Purcell.

Henry J. Richards.

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

William Babington.
Edward B. Gardiner.

Patrick O'Connell.
David Walsh.

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Pierce J. Power.
Richard G. Williams.
James Barry.
Albert J. Clapp.
Henry Cooke.
Lawrence Corbett.
John T. Hartland.
William Haynes, M.A.
Robert D. Joyce.

James Kelly.
William M'Dermot.
Eugene M'Sweeney.
Eugene R. O'Brien.
Thomas F. O'Dwyer.
Joseph O'Kelly.
Abram A. Stewart.
William Starkie.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

First Class:
George J. Burke.
Henry J. Richards.
Second Class:
William F. Madden.
Robert Fair.

Second Class—continued.
William Grant.
Michael J. Mullins.
Matthew Purcell.
Henry Shaughan.

NOMINAL RETURN of CANDIDATES from Queen's College, Cork, on whom Honors were conferred, for distinguished answering, by the Senate of the Queen's University.

With the Degree of M.D. :—
Thomas F. O'Dwyer.

With the Degree of M.A. :—
Robert R. Kane. Second class in Logics, History, and Political Economy.
Robert J. Orr. Third class in Natural Science.

* Robert Potter, partly in Queen's College, Cork, and partly in Queen's College, Galway.

Appendix F. First University Examination in Medicine with Honors:—

Second Class:—Pierce J. Power; Richard G. Williams.

List of
successful
Candidates.

First University Examination in Engineering with Honors:—

First Class:

George J. Burke.
Henry J. Richards.

Second Class:

William F. Madden.

EXHIBITIONS FROM THE PEARL FUND, 1862.

Thomas Ryan, £60. Exhibition in Arts.

William Quarry, £30. Exhibition in Engineering.

Appendix G.

APPENDIX G.

Regulations
regarding
Competition
for the
Special
Prizes.

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL, REGULATIONS, and PAPERS OF QUESTIONS for the SPECIAL PRIZE EXAMINATION.

ORDER of COUNCIL, October 29, 1861.—That £80 be appropriated for Prizes, on the same conditions as agreed to on the 24th of November, 1860, viz:—

Three prizes of £40, £25, and £15 respectively, will be offered for competition during the Session 1860-61 to Matriculated Students of the Queen's Colleges, of not less than two and not more than five years' standing.

The examination will include all the literary and scientific subjects of the Arts undergraduate course; marks being assigned to the several subjects such that the aggregate shall not exceed 6,100, of which 3,000 will be assigned to literary and 3,100 to scientific subjects.

In order to qualify a candidate for the prize of £40, he shall have obtained an aggregate of at least 2,000 marks. The qualification for the prize of £25, will be an aggregate of at least 1,750 marks, and for the prize of £15 an aggregate of at least 1,500 marks.

Unless a candidate shall obtain at least one-sixth of the number of marks assigned to any subject, he shall not obtain any credit for that subject in the aggregate of his marks.

The examination for these prizes will take place towards the close of the second term of Session 1861-62. Every candidate for any of these prizes shall at the time of competition be a *bond fide* student of the Queen's College, Cork, i.e. shall have been in attendance during the previous part of the Session on at least one course of lectures.

SCALE OF MARKS for SPECIAL PRIZES.

	Marks.		Marks.
Mathematics, pure and mixed, . . .	1,000	English Literature, . . .	300
Physics, ...	300	Medieval History, . . .	300
Chemistry, ...	300	English Language and Composi-	
Zoology and Botany, ...	300	tion, ...	300
Geology and Mineralogy, ...	300	Greek Language, Literature, and	
Logic, ...	300	History, ...	600
Metaphysics, ...	300	Roman Language, Literature, and	
Political Economy, ...	300	History, ...	600
		German Language, ...	300
Total, ...	3,100	Italian Language, ...	300
		French Language, ...	300
		Total, ...	3,000

ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—GREEK.

Appendix G.

Special
Prizes.

Translate :—

(A). HOMER—*Iliad*, Book IX., vv. 495–523.

ἀλλ', Ἀχαιῶ, δάμασσαν θυμὸν μίγαν· οἷδ' εἰ τί σε χρὴ
 νηλεὲς ἦτορ ἔχων· στραπτοὶ δὲ τε καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοῖ,
 τῶν περ καὶ μύζων ἀρετὴ τιμὴ τε βίη τε.
 καὶ μὲν τοὺς θύεσσιν καὶ εὐχυλῆς ἀγανθῶσαν
 λαμβῆναι τε κούρην τε παρὰ τρωπῶσ' ἀνθρώπων
 λυσσάμενοι, ὅτε κἂν τις ὑπερβῆεν καὶ ἀμάρτυρ.
 καὶ γὰρ τε Αἰγαί' εἰσι Διὸς κούρην μεγαλόαιον,
 χυλὴ καὶ τὸ βούσαι τε παραβλώπις τ' ὀρθαλμῶ,
 αἷ' ῥά τε καὶ μετόπισθ' Ἀτης ὀλέγεσσι κοῦσαι.
 ἣ δ' Ἀτὴ σθεναρὴ τε καὶ ἀρτίως, οὐνεκα πάσης
 παλλὼν ὑπεκπροβήει, φθάνει δὲ τι πῶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν
 βλάπτουσι ἀνθρώπους· αἱ δ' ἔλκεσσιν αὖ δόισιν.
 ὅς μιν τ' αἰτίσονται κοῖρας Διὸς ἄσπον ἰούσας,
 τὴν δὲ μὲν ὤνορσαν καὶ τ' ἑλκίον εὐχομένοισιν·
 ὅς δ' εἰ ἀνήνηται καὶ τε στερεὺς ἀποιότηρ,
 λίσσονται δ' ἄρα ταὶ γὰρ Δία Κρονίωνα κοῦσαι
 τῇ ἄτην δμ' ἔπεισθαι, ἵνα βλαφθεὶς ἀποιότηρ.
 ἀλλ', Ἀχαιῶ, πάρε καὶ σὸ Διὸς κούρην ἔπεισθαι
 τιμὴν, ἣ τ' ἄλλων περ ἐπιγινώσκει νύκιν ἰσθλῶν.
 εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ δῶρα θείου, τὰ δ' ἔπεισθ' ὀνομαῖζε
 Ἀτρεΐδης, ἀλλ' αἶν ἐπιζαφείδως χαλεπαίνουσι,
 οὐκ ἂν ἔγωγ' εἰ μενὸν ἀποσρέψαντα κείλμεν
 Ἀργείοισιν ἀμυνέμεναι, χαρίοντι περ ἔμπης·
 νῦν δ' ἄρα τ' αὐτίκα πολλὰ διδοί, τὰ δ' ὅπωςθεν ὑπίστη,
 ἀνδρὸς δὲ λίσσεσθαι ἐκπροΐηκεν ἀρίστους
 κρινόμενος κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, οἳ τε σοὶ αὐτῷ
 φέλταται Ἀργείων· τῶν μὴ σὸ γὰρ μῦθον ἐλέγχε
 μηδὲ πάδας· πρὶν δ' οὐ τι νημισσητὸν ἐκχολώσθαι.

(B). HESIOD—*Opera et Dies*, vv. 276–292.

Ὡ Πέρση, σὺ δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ φρεσὶ βάλλιο εἶπες,
 καὶ νῦν δίκης ἱστάμενος, βίης δ' ἐπιλήθεις κέρμαν.
 τόνοισι γὰρ ἀνθρώποισι νόμον ἐπέταξε Κρονίων,
 ἐχθροὶ μὲν καὶ θηροὶ καὶ οἰκνοὺς πενηνοῖς,
 ἰσθῆναι ἀλλήλους, ἵπαι σὸ δίκην ἵσθιν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς.
 ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἔδωκε δίκην, ἣ πολλὸν ἀρίστη
 γίγνεται. εἰ γὰρ τίς κ' ἰσθλὴν τὰ δίκαι' ἀγορεύων
 γινώσκων, τῷ μὲν τ' ἔλβον δίδωσι ἐνόμοιτα Ζεὺς·
 ὅς δ' εἰ μαρτυρήσῃν ἴκων ἐκέρων ἀρίστους
 ψεύσασθαι, ἐν δὲ δίκην βλάψας, νήκεστον ἀσέβης,
 τοῦδ' εἰ ὁμαυρομένη γυνεὶ μετέπειθε λελαιπται·
 ἀνδρὸς δ' ἐνέουσι γυνεὶ μετέπειθεν ἀμύνων.
 σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἰσθλὰ νομῶν ἵπται, μέγα νήποι Πέρση
 τῇ μιν τοι κακότησα καὶ ἰλασθῆναι ἵσται ἰλιόθαι
 ῥηιδίως· λείη μὲν δόδε, μάλα δ' ἐγγόθαι νομῶ.
 τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἰδρωῖτα θεοὶ προτάροισιν ἔθνησαν
 ἀθάνατοι· μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὕψιστος οἶμος ἐπ' αὐτῶν,
 καὶ πρῆχες τὸ πρῶτον· ἐπὶ δ' εἰς ἄκρον ἵκηται,
 ῥηιδίη δὲ ἵπται σέλει, χαλεπὴ περ ἰούσα.

Appendix G.

(C). ΠΙΝΔΑΡ—*I' γένεια*, νν. 60–80.Special
Prizes.

ἀγ' ἔπειτ' Ἀίτνας βουκί λεβέλλον ἰζερόμεν ἕμμεν.
 τῷ πόλλιν κέκοντο θεοῖμασθ' σὺν ἰλιθερίῳ
 Ἕλληδας πτόθης· ἦρμεν ἐν νόμοις ἱεστά·. ἰθὺλοντι δὲ Παμφέλλων
 καὶ μὲν Ἡρακλειδῶν ἱεραὶ
 ὄχθους ὑπο Ταυγίτου καίοντες αἰὲ μύσση τιθμαῖσιν ἐν Λίγυμοῦ
 Δαρίοις. ἔσχον δ' Ἀμύκλας ὕλβωι.
 Πανόλθην ὀρυόμενοι, λευκοπέδων Τανταρῶν βαθέεσσι γαίταις, φῶν ελλος
 ἀνέστην ἀίχμηρ.

οργ. 5.

Ζεὺς τέλει, αἰὲ δὲ ταισάτων Ἀμύκλα παρ' ὕδαρ
 αἴσαν ἀσταῖς καὶ βυσιλεύουσιν Δαυκρίνιον ἱστῶμεν λόγον ἀνθρώπων.
 σὺν τοι τὴν κεν ἀγῆτ' ἀνὴρ,
 εἰς τ' ἐπιτελλόμενος, δόμον γεραίρων τράπτει σόφρωνον ἐς ἀσυχίαν.
 λίσσεται νεύσσει, Κρονίον, ἄμμεν
 ὄρεα κατ' ὄρεα ὁ Φοῖβεξ ὁ Τυρραῖος τ' ἀλλοδατὸς ἔχρ, καυέιστονον ἔβρον
 ἰδὼν τὰν πρὸ Κόμης.

δυσ. 5.

οἶα Σαρκασιῶν ἀρχὴ δαμασθῆντες πάθον,
 ἑευπύρων ἀπὸ ναῦν ὅς σφεν ἐν πόντῳ βύλλεθ' ἀλυσίαν,
 Ἕλλάδ' ἐβέλων βαρίας θυωδίας. ἀρίσται
 πᾶς μὲν Σιλαρῶνος Ἀθανασίων χάριν
 μυσθόν, ἐν Σπύργῳ δ' ἰρίω πρὸ Κιθαριῶνος μάχων,
 τοῖσι Μήδεσι κέρμον ἀγκυλότοξαι,
 παρὰ δὲ τὴν ἐθεδρὸν ἑστῶν Ἰμέρα παίδεσσιν ἕμμεν Δεσμονόμους τελίσσαι
 τὴν ἰδίζαντ' ἀμφ' ἀρετῇ, πολυμίαν ἀνδρῶν καμάντων.

ἐκ. 5.

1. Explain *fully* the allusions in extract (C).
2. Compare the dialect of Pindar with that of Homer.

Translate into trimeter Iambic verse:—

"He who is prosperous never ought to think
 With him benignant Fortune will remain
 Invariably; for that cuppicious goddess,
 If goddess we must call her, leathies to dwell
 Perpetually beneath one roof. The wealth
 Of mortals is but mortal; e'en the proud,
 And they who from the present moment form
 Their judgment of hereafter, to their cost
 Are taught by Fortune's self the mournful truth."

Translate the following passages; adding a short note, wherever a word, a construction, or an allusion, may seem to require it:—

(A). ΠΛΑΤΩ—*The Republic*, Book VII.

Μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ, ἄνθρωποι, ἀντίτακτον τοιαύτην τάξιν τῶν ἡμετέρων φύσιν παιδείας τε
 κίρι καὶ ἀποδείξεως. ἰθὺ γὰρ ἀνθρώπους οἷον ἐν καταγίῳ οἰκῆσαι σπηλαιώδη, ἀνα-
 πεπταμένους πρὸς τὸ φῶς τὴν εἰσοδὸν ἰχθυόσιν μακράν παρ' ἅπαν τὸ σπήλαιον, ἐν
 ταύτῃ ἐκ παίδων ὄντας ἐν δαίμοις καὶ τὰ σέλη καὶ τοὺς ἀστέρας, ὅσπερ μέντοι τε
 αἰσθῶντες τε τὸ πρόσθεν μόνον ὁρᾶν, καὶ δὲ τὰς κεφαλὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου ἀνθρώπου
 περιέχουσιν, φῶς δὲ αὐτοὺς πυρὸς ἀνῶθεν καὶ πύρρωθεν καίμενον ὁπότεν αὐτῶν, μεταξὺ
 δὲ τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ τῶν δευτέρων ἐπάνω ὄδῳ, παρ' ἣν ἰθὺ ταχίον παραπορεύμενοι,
 ὡς περ τοῖς θαυμασιωταῖς πρὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρόκειται τὰ παρασφάγματα, ἐπὶ τῶν
 τὰ θαύματα δεικνύσκειν. Ὅρα, ἴδῃ. Ὅρα τοίνυν παρὰ τοῦτο τὸ ταχίον φέροντας
 ἀνθρώπους στείχε τε παντοδαπὰ ἐπιβήματα τοῦ ταχίου καὶ ἀνδριάντας καὶ ἄλλα ἵα

λθόντα τε καὶ ἔδωκαν καὶ παντοῦα εἰρηγομένην, οἷον εἰκόσ, τοὺς μὲν φεγγαρομένους, τοὺς ἀγνοοῦσας
 ὅτι σφύσσας τῶν παρὰφερόμενων. "Αὐτοὶται, ἴση, λίγατος εἰδοῖσα καὶ ἐκρωτῆτος ἀπότου.
 "Ομοίως ἡμῖν, ὣς δ' ἔγω· ταὸς γάρ τοιαύτους πρῶτον μὲν ἱουτῶν τε καὶ ἀλλήλων εἰσι
 ἄν τι ἱεραιόσαι ἀλλα, πλὴν τῶς αὐτῆς τῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς εἰς τὸ καταστρεβρὸ αὐτῶν τοῦ
 στεγναίου προστεπιπαύσας; Πῶς γάρ, ἴση, εἰ ἀεινήσου γε τῶς κεφαλαίᾳ ἔχειν ἠσκακο-
 μένης μιν διὰ βίου; Τί δὲ τῶν παρὰφερόμενων; οὐ ταῦτον τοῦτο; Τί μήν; Εἰ οὖν
 διαλίγεσθαι εἰσι τ' εἰεν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, οὐ παύσά ἤγει ἂν τὰ πρῶτα αὐτοὺς κορίζει
 ἀνωμάζων, ἀπερ ὁρώμεν; 'Ανάγκη

(B). THUCYDIDES, Book V., ch. 82.

τοῦ δ' ἐπιγινωσκόμενου θύρους διῆς τε αἰῶν" ἄθως ἀπέστησαν Ἀθηναῖον πρὸς Χ. λαοῖδας, καὶ Λακεδαιμονίαι τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ οὐκ ἐπιτρέψαι πρότερον ἔχοντα καθίσταται. καὶ Ἀργεῖον δ' ἔφηρας κατ' ἄλλους ζυγοσπιδίους τε καὶ ἀναβαρσάδας ἐπίθεντο τοῖς ἄλλοις, προήσαντες αὐτοὺς τὰς γυνυσταυίδας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ μάχης γενεαῖας ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπεσφράγησαν ὁ δῆμος, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπίστιαι, τοὺς δὲ ἐβόλῃσαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὅς μιν αὐτοὺς μετεπύκνυντο αἰ φέλοι, οὐκ ἤλθον ἐκ πλῆθους ἀναβαρσάδας δὲ τὰς γυνυσταυίδας ἱερόθουν. καὶ ἐν Τεγῇ πυθόμενοι ὅτι νεκρῶν οἱ ἄλλοι, προελθεῖν μὲν αἰεὶ ἐψήθησαν δευαίνων τῶν ἱεραπειφύγων, ἀναχωροῦντες δὲ τ' οἶκον τὰς γυνυσταυίδας ἤγον. καὶ ὅτεροι ἐλθόντων πρίσθων ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει [ἀργίων] καὶ τῶν ἐξ Ἀργείων, παρόντων τε τῶν ξημαύχων, καὶ μύθετον πολλῶν ἀφ' ἐκαστρων, ἔγνωσαν μὲν ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἰδοὺς αὐτοὺς στρατεύειν ἐς Ἀργος, διατρίβειν δὲ καὶ μελλήσεις ἐγγίνυντο. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Ἀργείων ἐν τούτῳ φαβοίμενος τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν πάλιν προστάξας, νῆς τε καὶ νομίζων μύχωνται ἀν' ὅσας θέλλουσιν, ταχίσκι μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐς θάλασσαν, ὅπως, ἢν τὰς γῆς εἰργωνται, ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφῆς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπαγωγῇ τῶν ἐπιπλοίων ἀφελῇ. ἐνηύξουν δὲ τὸν ταχισμὸν καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ σὺν τῶν πόλεων. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖαι πανόρημα, καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ οἰκίται, ἐταχίσαν καὶ ἐ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αὐτοὺς ἔλθον νέστονας καὶ λεοσσογοί. καὶ τὸ ὄρος ἐκείλυτα.

Translate into Attic prose :—

"Now, as Alexander had begun to change his conditions after the taking of Persepolis; so at this time his prosperity had so much overwrought his virtue, that he accounted clemency to be but baseness, and the temperance which he had used all his lifetime, but a poor and dejected humour, rather becoming the instructors of his youth than the condition and state of so mighty a king as the world could not equal. For he persuaded himself that he now represented the greatness of the gods; he was pleased that those who came before him should fall to the ground and adore him; he wore the robes and garments of the Persians, and commanded that his nobility should do the like; he entertained in his court and camp the same shameful rabble of worthless persons that Darius had done; and imitated in all things the proud, voluptuous, and detested manners of the Persians whom he had vanquished. So licentious his manners, as notwithstanding he was fully persuaded that the gods, detestful of the vices of the invaded, assisted him in all attempts against them, he himself, contrary to the religion he professed (which how idolatrous soever it were, could not but be fearful unto him by neglecting it), became by imitation, and not by ignorance or education, a more foul and fearful monster than Darius, from whose tyranny he vaunted to have delivered so many nations."—SIR W. RALEIGH.

DR. RYALL, *Professor.*

Appendix.

Special
Prizes.

Translate :—

EXTRA PRIZES.—LATIN.

CICERO—*De Officiis*, I., 43.

Iam de artificibus et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, haec fere accipimus. Primum improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum. Illiberales autem et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur : est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis. Sordidi etiam petendi qui mercantur a mercatoribus quod statim vendant : nihil enim proficiant, nisi admodum mentiantur, nec vero est quidquam turpius vanitate. Opificesque omnes in sordida arte versantur : nec enim quidquam ingenuum habere potest officina. Minusque artes haec probantur, quae ministras sunt voluptatum,

Ceteri, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores,

ut ait Terentius. Addo huc, si placet, augentarios, saltatores totamque ludum talarium.

VIRGIL—*Eclogues*, III., 32.

De grege non ausim quidquam deponere tecum :
Est mihi minque domi pater, est inusta novores,
Bisquo die numerant ambo pecus, alter et hucos.
Vernum id, quod multo tute ipso fatelere minus-
Imanire libet quoniam tibi, poenula possum
Fagina, caelatum divini opus Aleiusculentis,
Lenta quibus torno fuelli supercuncta vitis
Diffusus hedera vestit pallente corymbos.
In medio duo signa, Conon, et quis fuit alter,
Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem,
Tempora quae messor, quae curvus arator haberet ?
Necdum illis labra admovei, sed condita, servo.

1. How did the Romans reckon interest ?
2. Explain the following metres :—Bacchiac, Sapphic, Ionic a minori, and Choriambic Asclepiad. Quote examples.
3. What is meant by ambitus ? Give an account of the Roman legislation on this subject, with references to Cicero's speeches.
4. Describe the situation of the Subura, the Pantheon, the Colosseum, the Arch of Titus, and the Theatre of Marcellus.
5. Give the meanings of *re* in composition with verbs.
6. What are the dates of the institution of the Censorship, the commencement of the first Punic War, and the murder of Caesar ?

Translate into Latin—

Such was the process by which he became confessedly the greatest orator among the people by whom eloquence was cultivated as it has never since been by any nation upon earth. He brought it to its highest stage of perfection, as Sophocles the tragic drama, by the harmonious union of excellencies which before had only existed apart. The quality in his writings which excited the highest admiration of the most intelligent critics among his countrymen in the later critical age, was the Protean versatility with which he adapted his style to every theme, so as to furnish the most perfect examples of every order and kind of eloquence.

B. LEWIS, Professor.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

Appendix G.

Special
Prizes.

1. Can all hypothetical syllogisms be reduced to a categorical form, and how?
2. What is the especial province of each of the four figures? Is reduction necessary?
3. Effect of the new classes of propositions introduced by Sir W. Hamilton upon opposition.
4. Canon and probative force of the method of residues.
5. Can induction be properly defined as the colligation of facts under appropriate conception?
6. Explain the composition of causes.
7. How do fallacies of non-observation differ from those of mal-observation?
8. What are the principal forms of fallacies *a priori*?
9. What are the Idola of Bacon; and with which of Mills' fallacies do they coincide?
10. Explain the doctrine of occasional cause. To explain what imaginary difficulty was it invented?
11. Mention some of the arguments by which Berkeley endeavours to establish his system.
12. Examine Hume's Theory of Causation.
13. Are Reid's arguments a sufficient answer to Hume?
14. What are synthetical *a priori* propositions?
15. What is Brown's Theory of Perception? Is it identical with Reid's?
16. What is Sir W. Hamilton's classification of the Cognitive Faculties?

G. S. READ.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION.

1. What practical advantages are obtained by studying the history of the English language?
2. How far is it true that English is a mixture of broken Dutch and broken Latin? Mention some English forms and idioms derived from the Anglo-Saxon which are quite at variance with the rules of Anglo-Saxon grammar.
3. Consider the practice of translating from the Greek and Latin classics as an exercise in English composition.
4. Define *simple*, *complex*, and *compound* sentences. What practical benefit results from studying the grammatical and logical analysis of sentences?
5. What are the rules and cautions to be observed, (1) in the use of "ordinary" and "unusual" words; (2) in the employment of metaphorical language?
6. Compare the "continuous" style with the "reflex" or "periodic." Within what limits may antithesis be employed?
7. To what extent may rhythm be admitted in prose?
8. Consider the prose of Hooker and of Milton in respect of rhythm.

HISTORY.

1. Compare the Frankish invasion of Gaul with the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain, especially in reference to the condition of the conquered populations.
2. Can any of the Anglo-Saxon and Frankish institutions be traced to the customs of the ancient Germans?

Appendix G.
Special
Prizes.

3. Describe the contests of the Anglo-Norman kings, (1) with the Church ; (2) with the Barons.
4. Discuss the rise and progress of Parliamentary Government in England, comparing the Parliaments under the Plantagenets with those under the Tudors.
5. What principles were involved in the question of divorce between Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine ?
6. What was the policy of Henry VIII. with regard to the monastic institutions ?
7. Narrate the circumstances which led to civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament. What was the Grand Remonstrance ?

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

8. Trace the ancient British legends from Geoffrey of Monmouth to Spenser and Shakespeare.
9. Characterize the poetic genius of Spenser ; and explain the construction of the Spenserian stanza.
10. Distinguish between the classical and the romantic schools of poetry. Apply the distinction to Shakespeare and Jonson as dramatists.
11. Give some account of English prose writers in the period 1580-1660.
12. Mention the principal compositions of Milton, (1) in poetry ; (2) in prose.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

PHYSICS.

1. Describe some method of ascertaining the elastic force of the vapour of water at a temperature below the freezing point.
2. Describe Regnault's Hygrometer, and show how, from knowing the elastic force, to deduce the weight of vapour in a given volume of air.
3. What is meant by the spheroidal state of a liquid ? Give Boutigny's explanation of this phenomenon.
4. Describe the histories of Smee, Groves, and Daniel, and point out their relative advantages.
5. How is the velocity of electricity ascertained ? Why is it retarded in submarine cables ?
6. When a copper plate is caused to rotate near a magnet, the magnet will also rotate. How does Faraday explain this ?
7. Describe some experiment to show the action of the earth on a closed current.
8. State the laws of *this plates*, as given by Newton ; and explain them on the wave theory.
9. Describe the phenomena of diffraction which occurs when light passes a sharp edge, and state what account the undulatory theory gives of them.
10. How does this theory account for the laws of reflection and refraction ?
11. How is a circularly polarized ray experimentally distinguished from a plane polarized ray ?
12. Under what circumstances do two polarized rays interfere ?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND MINERALOGY.

Appendix G.

1. How does the velocity of water affect the nature of mineral matter deposited?
2. What is the meaning of *co-tidal lines*? How and by what circumstances are these modified?
3. Name some of the *rainless* regions of the earth, and refer to the cause of this feature of climate.
4. What forms do igneous rocks assume, and what is the nature of their particles?
5. Draw a section showing an *anticlinal* and a *synclinal axis*, a *fault*, and an instance of *unconformability*.
6. What is the nature of the fossil contents of the *limestone beds* of the Upper Ludlow?
7. What fossil occurs in the greatest profusion in connexion with coal seams?
8. To what group of reptiles do the Saurians of the Muschelkalk generally appertain?
9. In what form of rock is Labradorite most abundant?
10. What is the usual crystalline form of iron pyrites?

ROBERT HARENESS.

BOTANY.

1. How is true reproduction effected in most Cryptogams?
2. Describe the development of adventitious roots in Monocotyledons.
3. Compare the minute structure of the woody stem in Gymnosperms with that of ordinary Exogens.
4. Describe the inflorescence of *Lemma*.
5. What is peculiar in the flower of *Myosurus*?
6. What British phænogams, besides *Compositæ*, present examples of syngonesious anthers?

ZOOLOGY.

1. Give some account of the development of the *Gregarinida*.
2. What characters distinguish *Crinoidea* from other orders of *Echinodermata*?
3. Display, in two artificial tabular views, the monœcious and diœcious forms of the sub-kingdom *Mollusca*.
4. How do the vertebræ of *Lepidosteus* differ from those of fishes in general?
5. Compare the dental formula of *Marmosets* with that of *Platyrrhines* proper.
6. What is a vascular gland? State briefly what are the principal functions supposed to be effected in the liver.

J. REAY GREENE, *Professor of Natural History.*

Appendix

Report of
the Curator
of the
Museum.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM for the official information of the PRESIDENT, for the Session 1861-62.

1. The following are the departments connected with the Museum:—First, Zoology; second, Botany; third, Geology; fourth, Palaeontology; and fifth, Mineralogy.

2. The number and general nature of the objects in these departments remain as before, with the exception of the following additions of:—

3. In the zoological department a few small Osteological specimens have been purchased; and Mr. Arthur Hackett, a student of this College, contributed to the same department skins of an eagle, a pelican, and a lizard of the genus *Cyclodus*, all from Australia. The department of geology has also received still further additions from the Irish Geological Survey.

4. No other objects of special interest have been added to the Museum since the last report.

5. The walls of the Museum still continue damp; and the stoves frequently emit such a quantity of smoke as to require the fires to be put out. The heating of the room is still very inefficient.

6. With reference to fittings and cases, some of those formerly applied for have not yet been received.

7. The conduct of the students in the Museum has, in almost every case, been unexceptionable.

8. As respects cleanliness and attendance, these have been such as to meet with the approval of the Curator.

ROBERT HARKNESS, Curator.

December 8, 1862.

Report of
Librarian.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN for Session 1861-62.

The number of volumes in the library at the date of this report is 15,630. They are classified as nearly as possible in the following manner:—

	Vols.		Vols.
Mathematics	483	Foreign Literature	1,131
Natural Philosophy	511	History	2,224
Chemistry, including Mineralogy	865	Biography	430
Military Science and History	197	Antiquities	220
Geology, Palaeontology, &c.	500	Geography, Voyages, and Travels	542
Botany, Zoology, &c.	1,205	Engineering and Architecture	224
Medicine	1,718	Agriculture	166
Theology and Moral Philosophy	306	Fine Arts	378
Logic and Metaphysics	391	Industrial Arts	64
Political Economy and Jurisprudence	411	General Encyclopaedias	81
Education	147	— Reviews	479
Law	665	Bibliography	78
Ancient Classical Literature	1,116		
Celtic Literature	48		
English do.	1,032	Total	15,630

Thirty volumes were presented during the past session. A separate catalogue of books presented to the College, and containing the names of the donors, is kept in the library.

In the annual scrutiny made during the summer vacation, two volumes (Bowman's Medical Chemistry, and Vol. I. of Dale's Translation of Thucydides) were found missing, and could not be accounted for. In addition to this, fifty-six volumes, the property of the library, were destroyed in the recent fire; the particulars of this loss I subjoin in an Appendix.

The inconveniences arising from deficient heating and ventilation, as reported by me last year, have not as yet been remedied. All available space in most departments of the library has long since been filled up, there is in consequence some confusion in the arrangement and classification of books newly received.

Discipline is good. I have had on one occasion only to call the attention of the Vice-President to any serious breach of the library regulations.

The attention and promptitude of the College booksellers (Messrs. Hodges and Smith, of Dublin) continue as usual to give every satisfaction.

MATTHIAS O'KEEFE, Librarian.

December 9, 1862.

APPENDIX to REPORT of LIBRARIAN, giving the particulars of the loss suffered by the Library in the recent Fire.

Though the fire did not extend to any portion of the library buildings a considerable amount of library property was destroyed by it, this property being at the time in the custody of professors or students, and kept by them in that portion of the College which was burned down. The following is a list of books so destroyed :—

In the custody of the Professor of Civil Engineering :—

- Handbook on Iron Bridges, two volumes.
- Public Works of the United States, one volume.
- Aide Memoir to the Military Sciences, Vol. III.
- Memor on Harbours, Vol. I.
- Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, volumes for 1851, 1852, 1853, 1861.
- Dempsey's Examples of Iron Roofs, first and second series.
- Wooden Roofs.
- Professional Papers of Royal Engineers, Vols. I. and V.
- Friedrichs on Cast and Wrought Iron.
- Atlas to Life of Telford.
- Minutes of Proceedings of Civil Engineers, Vols. VI., X., XIII., XIV., XV., XVII., XVIII.

In the custody of Professor of English Literature and History :—

- A View of Universal History and Historic Tables, by Major Bell, one volume, folio.
- Theory and Thrift of Historic Memory, by Major Bell.
- First-eight Phenomena of Historic Time, by Major Bell.
- Atlas Antiquus, by J. Sprünge.
- Historische-Geographische Hand-Atlas, by Karl Von Sprünge.
- Grammaire de la langue d'Oïl, by G. F. Burguy, three volumes.
- Brut d'Angleterre, par Wace, one volume.
- Layamon's Brut, by Sir F. Madden, three volumes.
- Mason's Life of Milton, one volume.
- Rothlo des Engles, par Geoffroy Gaimar; edited by T. Wright; one volume.
- Biographia Britannica Literaria, Anglo-Saxon period, by T. Wright; one volume.
- Roman de Rou, par Wace, three volumes.
- Monumenta Historica Britannica, one volume, folio.
- Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.
- Vernon Anglo-Saxon Guide.

In the custody of the Professor of Latin :—

- Doctrinae Nomenclatura Veterum, Vols. I.—IV.
- Introduction to Latin Prose Composition, T. K. Arnold.
- Verse

In the custody of the Professor of Materia Medica :—

- Hoppe J. Die Nervenzwirkungen der Heilmittel Therapeutisch-Physiologische Arbeiten, volume one.
- Falck C. P. Handbuch der diätetischen Heilmittellehre, one volume.

In the custody of Students :—

- Hamilton's Caudic Sections.
- Turner's Chemistry, Vol. I.
- Arnold's Latin and Greek Prose Composition, two volumes.
- Kinguley's Westward Ho.

Appendix I.

Copies
of Accounts
furnished
by Bursar.

APPENDIX I.

COPIES of the several ACCOUNTS furnished by the BURSAR, showing
the FINANCIAL POSITION of the College.

ACCOUNT No. 1.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of the BURSAR of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORN,
from 1st April, 1861, to 31st March, 1862.

HEAD OF SERVICE—(RECEIPTS.)		£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April, 1861,		1,208	10	5
„ Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,		8,600	0	0
Fees and fines,		67	18	6
		£9,876 8 11		

HEAD OF SERVICE—(PAYMENTS.)		£	s.	d.
By Amount paid for Salaries,		5,150	0	0
„ „ „ Scholars and Prizes,		1,533	10	0
„ „ „ Porters and Servants,		335	13	0
„ „ „ Fittments, &c.,		1,568	5	2
„ Balance Indebted on 31st March, 1862,		1,288	0	1
		£9,876 8 5		

ACCOUNT No. 2.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of PARLIAMENTARY GRANT and
COLLEGE FEES, FINES, &c., from 1st April, 1861, to 31st March, 1862.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
By Balance to Debit of Bursar on the 31st March, 1861, as per last account,		88	18	6
„ Amount of Parliamentary Grant for year 1861-62, re- ceived from Paymaster of Civil Services,		1,600	0	0
„ Receipts for College Fees,		68	15	0
„ „ Fines,		0	11	6
„ „ Rents of Rob Boxes,		3	13	6
		£1,761 18 6		

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Literary:</i> —				
Classical Languages and Literature,		63	15	1
English Language, Literature, and History,		94	4	5
Foreign Modern Languages and Literature,		65	19	11
Celtic Languages and Literature,		21	19	6
Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry,		26	4	5
Zoology, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy,		167	12	0
Engineering and Agriculture,		24	7	4
Mental, Legal, and Political Science,		64	14	3
Medical Sciences,		43	11	7
Binding Books and Sundries,		38	15	5
Periodicals,		115	3	7
<i>Museum:</i> —				
Natural History and Geology,		110	15	3
Physical Apparatus,		75	14	7
Chemical Laboratory,		80	8	11
Engineering and Agriculture,		21	8	2
Anatomical and Pathological Museums,		14	4	9
<i>Establishment:</i> —				
Printing and Stationery,		55	4	4
Postage and Advertising,		84	5	7
Porters' Clothing,		46	8	9
Sundries, including Fittments not furnished by the Board of Works,		64	13	2
Heating, Lighting, and Fireman's Wages,		184	3	5
Botanic Garden and Grounds,		108	5	10
Balance to Debit of Bursar, as per contra Receipt Account,		189	18	5
		£1,761 18 6		

(Signed),

EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, Bursar.

APPENDIX K.

Appendix K.

REPORT of VICE-PRESIDENT ON DISCIPLINE, PUNISHMENTS, and of the DEANS of RESIDENCES.

RETURN to be filled up by the VICE-PRESIDENT and sent into the Registrar, for the official information of the PRESIDENT, on or before the day of _____, for the Collegiate Session 1861-62.

A.—As to the state and efficiency of all the several departments of the College, to which the constant supervision of the Vice-President is directed by the Statutes.

B.—As to the state of order and discipline in the College, to which the particular attention of the Vice-President is directed by the Statutes.

Signed by order of the President,

Registrar.

REPORT of the VICE-PRESIDENT.

A.—Satisfactory.

B.—Only one case of infraction of College discipline came under the notice of the College Authorities, in which a small money fine was considered a sufficient punishment.

JOHN RYALL, Vice-President.

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS inflicted by the COLLEGE COUNCIL in the Academic Year 1861-62.

Offence.

Punishment.

Willful injury to College property.

Fined 10s.

(Signed)

ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

REPORT of DEAN of RESIDENCES for STUDENTS of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

As far as I had any opportunity of observing the conduct of the students of the Queen's College, Cork, who belong to the Established Church, I am able to say everything in their favour. Under very great difficulties, twenty-nine young gentlemen attended my lectures in the Chapter-room of the Cathedral; and no doubt I should have had many more, if these lectures were permitted within the walls of the College. I regret to report that two of the students who attended my lectures died during the year.

GEORGE WEBSTER,
Dean of Residences.

December 8, 1862.

REPORT of the WESLEYAN DEAN of RESIDENCE.

Cork, 3, Duke Parade, December 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR ROBERT,—In presenting a report of the students under my care, I feel assured they are correct and gentlemanly in their conduct, diligent and successful in their studies.

This gives me much pleasure, especially as some of them are away from under the care of their parents and guardians, and much exposed to the dissipating pleasures and vices of this large city.

For this state of exposure, provision has been made in the appointment of Deans of Residences; and when this office is taken into the consideration of Government, and treated as it should be, it cannot fail to be much more beneficial to the students.

I remain, dear Sir Robert,

Yours very truly,

RICHARD T. TRACY.

Sir Robert Kane, President, Queen's College, Cork.

Appendix E. REPORT of the DEAN of RESIDENCES for the STUDENTS of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Reports on
Discipline,
Punish-
ments, and
of the
Deans of
Residences.

Cork, December 6, 1862.

SIR,—The Presbyterian students in attendance on the Queen's College, Cork, during the session 1861-62, were young men of respectability and good character, so far as known to me. I have farther to state that some of them were attentive to their religious duties. I may add my impression, that unless the office of Dean is put on a footing much more practical and influential, it would be as well to abolish it, and thus sever the only link that connects the Colleges with the ecclesiastical communities of the country.

I am, yours very truly,

Sir Robert Kane.

W. MACILL.

REPORT of DEAN of RESIDENCES for STUDENTS of the NON-SUBSCRIBING PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNION.

Cork, December 6, 1862.

DEAR SIR ROBERT,—I have to report that the conduct of the students under my care during the session 1861-62 has been in every respect most exemplary.

W. WHITELEGGE, M.A.,

*Nov.-Ses. Presbyterian Dean of Residences,
Queen's College, Cork.*

To Sir R. Kane, President, Queen's College, Cork.

Appendix F.

Official
Letter of
the Presi-
dent.

APPENDIX I.

OFFICIAL LETTER of the PRESIDENT, and ESTIMATE found by the COUNCIL of the amount of the Injury caused by the Fire at Queen's College, Cork.

Queen's College, Cork,
May 15, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that about six o'clock this morning, a fire was observed in the room of the Materia Medica Museum, which spread so rapidly, in spite of all the exertions made to arrest its progress, that the entire of that (west) wing of the College was destroyed, only the walls being left standing. Fortunately the fire was arrested by the gate-tower; and all the parts of the College to the east of the tower, including the Libraries, Natural History Museum, Examination Hall, and other buildings remain perfectly safe. The building of the Medical Faculty is also untouched. The collection of the Physical and Chemical Apparatus, although contained in the part of building destroyed, were removed by timely exertions in perfect safety.

The College Council held at once an inquiry into the origin of the fire, in which they were assisted by Mr. Orme, R.M. From the evidence there is no doubt but the fire was malicious, and contrived with elaborate ingenuity: attempts were made to set on fire, by means of heaps of matches, paper, and in one case, apparently tar, four separate doors in the cloisters of the west wing, which is open, and accessible to the College-square. In three of these cases the heaps of combustibles burned out, after only charring the door to a small extent; but in the fourth case, that of the Materia Medica Room, the ceiling being continuous from end to end of that wing, the extension of the fire was extremely rapid. Great difficulty

was at first found in obtaining a supply of water, but after some time engines and water were obtained and worked with very useful effect.

The Council having concluded that the fire was beyond doubt malicious, I communicated, at their request, with the Local Crown Solicitor, Mr. O'Connell; and at three o'clock an inquiry was held at the Magistrates' office, at which informations were formally sworn. Mr. Orme and Mr. O'Connell will of course report on their own behalf; and I have now the honour to enclose copies of such of the informations as I could obtain copies of, before post hour, the others shall be forwarded in due course.

Mr. O'Connell, Crown-Solicitor, has requested me to represent the necessity of having a large reward at once offered, in order to obtain the conviction of the authors of this outrage; he states his belief, that if a reward sufficient to provide for a family out of this country—say £500—be offered, he thinks that evidence would probably be obtained, which would serve to prevent such outrages in future. On this point, therefore, I beg to request you may communicate with him or Mr. Orme.

The College property destroyed, independent of the building and fittings, are as follows, so far as I have as yet ascertained:—

- 1st. The Museum of Materia Medica.
- 2nd. Pathological Museum.
- 3rd. The greatest part of the collection of objects of Classical Art.
- 4th. The Models and Instruments of the Engineering School.
- 5th. Some Maps and Plans.
- 6th. Collections of specimens of the Professor of Agriculture.

Fortunately as the Session was within a short time of the closing of the lectures, no material interference will occur in the educational business of the College. The examination, which would principally occupy the remainder of the Session, will be carried on in the ordinary way.

I beg to state that all the officers and porters, and also the students of the College, exerted themselves in the highest degree for the preservation of the College property, and that we are much indebted to the military under Colonel Smith; the Constabulary, and the officers of the county gaol, which adjoins the College, afforded most useful aid.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Under-Secretary.

ROBERT KANE, *President.*

May 19th, 1862.

RESOLUTION of COUNCIL.

"That the following estimates of the losses resulting from the recent fire be approved, and that the Local Crown-Solicitor be requested to act on same, in preparing the notices of claims for compensation for malicious injury."

	£	s.	d.
Engineering and other Science Departments, . . .	350	0	0
Classical Arts and Archaeological Museum, . . .	250	0	0
Pathological and Materia Medica Museum, . . .	800	0	0
Chemical Laboratory and Museum, . . .	180	0	0
Books from Library, . . .	120	0	0
	1,700	0	0
Private Property lost by Professors, Officers, and Porters of the College, . . .	180	0	0
Private Property lost by Students of the College, . . .	140	0	0
	£3,020	0	0

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